

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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REGIONAL COMMUNIST PARTY LEADERS MEET IN BUENOS AIRES

PY071411 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2055 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Jul (NA) -- Top-ranking Communist Party leaders from nine South American countries are meeting in Buenos Aires to study the crucial problems of the region, including the foreign debt problem, the situation in Central America, and the Bolivian process. The meeting is scheduled to close on 7 July. The conclusions of the meeting will be disclosed on 7 July during a press conference at Argentine Communist Party headquarters.

Among others attending the meeting are: Athos Fava, Argentine Communist Party secretary general; Rodney Arismendi, former senator and Uruguayan Communist Party secretary general; Jorge Molle, senator and Bolivian Communist Party secretary general; Simon Reyes, leader of the Bolivian Labor Federation and national deputy; Gilberto Vieira, senator and Colombian Communist Party secretary general; Valentin Pacheco, CGT General Confederation of Peruvian Workers secretary and member of the Peruvian Communist Party; Rene Monge, Ecuadoran Communist Party secretary general; and Ruben Dario Souza, Panamanian Communist Party secretary general. Also attending the meeting are Communist Party leaders from Chile, Brazil, and Paraguay. According to Argentine Communist Party sources, their names have not been disclosed "for security reasons." Present at yesterday's opening session was a delegation of the Sandinist Liberation Front in Argentina. It has held meetings with several political parties. Cuban Communist Party representatives are attending the meeting as observers.

Communique, Press Conference

PY071923 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1815 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Jul (DYN) -- In a communique issued today, South American Communist Parties agreed on the need to coordinate a regional action to confront "the aggressive and belligerent policy of the U.S. Administration" and to support "all democratic demands" in the continent. The communique was released at the end of a congress held here to analyze the politico-economic situation of the region.

The meeting was attended by the top national leaders of 13 countries, and received as observers a delegation of the Cuban Communist Party and an official delegation of the "Nicaraguan Sandinist National Liberation Front.

The debates centered on discussions regarding "the politico-economic situation of the various countries which attended the congress, as well as those at the continental level as part of a vigorous and unprecedented mobilization for democracy," and on the formulation of a plan "to confront the destabilizing and coup-oriented plans encouraged by the imperialists and the local oligarchs."

It was attended by the secretaries general and other important members of the Communist Parties of Uruguay, Paraguay, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia, Panama, Cuba, and Guyana. The meeting was chaired by Secretary General of the Argentine Communist Party Athos Fava.

In a communique released during a press conference with local and foreign journalists, the South American Communists denounced "the mounting and multifaceted economic, military, political, and diplomatic aggressiveness of Yankee imperialism against Cuba, and the brazen interventionism in Nicaragua."

They added that U.S. policy in the region is tied to the staggering debt of the countries in the region, a debt that was "contracted through the complicity of the native oligarchies and financial interest bent on maintaining dependency and backwardness.

"This," the document goes on, "shows that the region is being affected by a new stage of the militaristic campaign sponsored by the Reagan administration which, under the pretext of an outrageous anticommunism which is both anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban, has led the world to the brink of nuclear war."

After pointing out that this policy "contrasts with the repeated Soviet peace proposals," the South American Communists remarked that such a policy has also been opposed by "the antimilitaristic outcry throughout the world."

All the delegations reiterated their firm support for "the just cause of the Argentine people to recover the Malvinas Islands, which were usurped by the Anglo-Yankee aggression." They also declared that the Argentine cause is "an example of Latin American solidarity and brotherhood."

During the press conference, Chilean representative Mario Navarro said that the opposition to the regime of General Augusto Pinochet "is considering the possibility of appointing a board for sociopolitical accord in order to resolutely confront the dictatorship." Navarro added that "among the objectives of that board are, in the first place, [words indistinct] recognized groups, demanding that Pinochet leave the government."

"The second step will be the designation of a provisional government and, finally, the convocation of a constituent assembly that will rule the country until General elections are held," Navarro remarked.

Rodney Arismendi, Uruguayan Communist Party secretary general and also a former senator, referred to the conclusions of the debates on the Central American crisis and on the extremely tense situation in that region. He added that "Central Americans are experiencing aggression against the Nicaraguan revolution. This aggression is being launched from Honduras." He noted that "with its present highly bellicose plans, the United States is surpassing its old gunboat diplomacy policy that was implemented by former President Franklin Roosevelt." [as received]

During the press conference, Arismendi noted that the present political situation in Uruguay "will be definitely over with the elections, whether the military likes it or not." Expressing his support for the establishment of "a joint position of all political parties," the former Uruguayan senator noted that "now the Uruguayan dictatorship must be pressured so that elections are held."

According to Teodoro Melo, member of the Brazilian Communist Party Executive Commission, in Brazil the Brazilian Communist Party promotes "the unity of all democratic forces around a sole opposition candidate, so as to establish a force that can rally 70 percent of the votes in the Electoral College and thus achieve direct presidential elections."

He added that "we support the idea of launching a presidential candidate as soon as possible so that he can conduct a campaign for holding direct presidential elections." In answer to a question, he added that "the objective of this maneuver is to make Brazilian public opinion aware of the situation and to try to gain more votes in the electoral college."

PCA Supports Alfonsin

PY080145 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1928 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 7 Jul (TELAM) -- The Argentine Communist Party (PCA) today announced its position regarding the recent reappointments in the Army, calling President Alfonsin's firm decision to exercise his authority as commander in chief in the face of events positive. The announcement was made during the congress of South American Communist Parties being held here.

The PCA said that the government ought to call on all social, political, military, and civilian forces to sign a pact on constitutional guarantees, adding that democracy has the power to consolidate itself on the basis of united action by the labor and popular masses.

Those who attended the congress greeted the fifth anniversary of the Sandinists' coming to power in Nicaragua, and decided to support the democratic process in Argentina and Bolivia. They also expressed solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Chile, Uruguay, Brazil, and Paraguay and demanded freedom for all political prisoners in the continent.

Among others, the following attended the gathering: Athos Fava, Fanny Edelman, and Alberto Kohen of Argentina; Rodney Arismendi and Felix Diaz of Uruguay; Jorge Kolle, Simon Reyes, and Marcos Domic of Bolivia; Gilberto Vieira and Jaime Caicedo of Colombia; Asuncion Caballero and Valentin Pacheco of Peru; Rene Mauge of Ecuador; Eduardo Gallegos Mancera of Venezuela; Clemente Rohee of Guyana; and the communist leaders from Brazil, Chile, Cuba, and Paraguay.

PCU, PCC, PCB Leaders Remarks

PY090140 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1930 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Jul (NA) -- Secretary General of the Uruguayan Communist Party (PCU) Rodney Arismendi today stated that "the opposition front against the military dictatorship is made up of the entire nation," and voiced his party's rejection of "the attempt to institutionalize the dictatorship in order to give legal sanction to all that fascism has done."

Arismendi, who left his country 10 years ago, reaffirmed the PCU position of holding elections in November, because the party believes that "this will be an opportunity to overthrow the government, which would win the battle if the elections are postponed." He said that in Uruguay, there are currently two different positions regarding the elections. While the Blanco Party proposes "not to negotiate" as long as their leader, Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, is detained, the Broad Front, in which the PCU participates, urges its members to "negotiate forcefully because negotiating is not bad in itself unless a party gives up." Arismendi added that "all social sectors already showed their decision to struggle during the recent civic strike."

Gilberto Vieira, Colombian national senator and secretary general of the Communist Party of Colombia [PCC], said that in his country "the democratic process is marked by many contradictions" and that "pacification actions are taking shape, such as the truce recently signed between Belisario Betancur's government and the most important guerrilla group, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)." Vieira said that the 19 April Movement and the Popular Liberation Army (EPL) will soon participate in the truce, which had an original 3-month duration.

Vieira maintained that participating in the "truce" does not imply "a capitulation by guerrilla groups nor the handing over of their weapons, but rather a cease-fire verified by a supervisory commission." He added that the truce could be extended for another year.

Vieira said that "the agreement reached provides for a number of political reforms to dislodge the traditional bipartisan monopoly, which obstructs Colombia's democratic process through its control of the state apparatus, and to deactivate the military apparatus."

Vieira said that "a great national debate has been held among all forces on the political and agrarian reforms." He added that "we must still stop militarism because the military continues to have a strong hold over the state and in rural areas, where they repress peasants with the excuse of fighting guerrilla groups and prevent the PCC from having a presidential candidate in any election."

Simon Reyes, Bolivian national deputy and leader of the Bolivian Communist Party [PCB] and of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB], said that "there are no contradictions between the workers' firm support for the constitutional government and the general strike" that started 5 July.

Reyes recalled that "the COB mobilized all workers to prevent a coup and it decided to hold a national indefinite strike if Siles Zuazo was overthrown after his kidnapping."

However, Reyes pointed out that "our support for the democratic process does not mean that we totally agree with the government's policy because there are contradictory positions within the ruling coalition," the Democratic Popular Unity [UDP], which is made up of the PCB, the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI), and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR).

The mineworkers union leader regretted that "over the past 20 months the democratic government has been unable to stop coup attempts, which are financially supported by drug traffickers." However, he emphasized the agreement through which Bolivia decided to suspend the payment of its foreign debt to international private banks.

Reyes added that other PCB demands have not been answered by the Siles Zuazo government and said that "what we are unable to attain through our participation in the UDP, we request legally through the COB."

Reyes justified the general strike "to demand solutions to the problems of wages and foodstuffs problems. These solutions were contemplated in the agreement signed a month ago, which provided that the government had to revise the oil exploitation agreements signed with U.S. oil firms and to stop banks from using deposits to speculate with the dollar on the parallel market."

The Communist leader admitted that "the government inherited a profound economic crisis and that it has been unable to compensate for the drop in the purchasing power of wages which occurred during the military regime because it has ineffectively controlled prices and speculation."

Reyes concluded by stating that "we are ready to defend the democratic process to the end. However, we do not want democracy to be an object that you can hold and look at, but to resolve the problems of the workers and the country. We want democracy in order to attain development."

CPPS MEMBERS PROTEST TO FRANCE OVER NUCLEAR TESTS

PA071818 Paris AFP in Spanish 2151 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Quito, 6 Jul (AFP) -- The four Latin American countries that border the southern Pacific Ocean issued a protest to the French Government today over the nuclear tests that it has been carrying out on the Mururoa Atoll, it has been reported officially here.

Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Chile, gathered in the Permanent Commission of the South Pacific (CPPS), and acting through its General Secretariat, which is based in Quito, presented a communique today to Michel Perrin, French ambassador to Ecuador, expressing their protest.

The CPPS states that since last May, France has staged nuclear tests, a fact that constitutes "a serious risk to marine life and the sea's natural resources and is harmful to the interests of the CPPS member states."

According to the CPPS, the nuclear tests are being conducted by France on the Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific, off the coast of this part of the continent.

The foreign ministers of the member countries of the CPPS, an organization that proposed the 200-mile maritime limit in the "Vina del Mar Declaration" (Chile), early this year, reiterated their "objection to the nuclear explosions." The CPPS protest also requested an immediate end to the French nuclear tests.

NICARAGUA'S TIRADO ADDRESSES ECONOMISTS CONGRESS

PA071201 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1559 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Address by Commander of the Revolution Victor Tirado Lopez, FSLN National Directorate member, at the opening of the Omar Torrijos Fifth Congress of Central American and Caribbean Economists in the Cesar Augusto Sandino Convention Center in Managua -- live]

[Excerpts] At the present time, the world economic situation poses serious threats to the superpower called the United States. We say serious threats because the foreign debt also profoundly disturbs the U.S. economic policy.

On the one hand, the IMF continues to pursue its traditional financing methods. On the other hand, the international banking system -- the IMF, the World Bank and all international financial and credit institutions -- are responsible for provoking the imbalance in the economies of many Third World countries.

This is one of the main causes of the rebellions, revolutions, and insurrections in Third World countries. We would argue that the Third World is not destabilizing the highly industrialized countries of the Western Hemisphere, on the contrary, those countries want to overcome their crisis at the expense of the Third World.

According to ECLA estimates, the Latin American countries' foreign debt will reach \$451 billion by 1990, more than twice that of 1980. This is a conservative estimate. To manage to pay this debt, Latin America will need to use 100 percent of the value of its exports. ECLA also estimates that 90 percent of the work force employed in 1980 will be unemployed in 1990 because of a lack of economic activity.

All Latin American countries will be subjected to continuous renegotiation of their foreign debt. The most pressing needs of most of the people will not be satisfied.

From the time that the current U.S. Administration under President Ronald Reagan took over in 1981, it has warned the world that it was determined to recover U.S. leadership, lost in recent decades. It declared that it would recover that leadership at any cost, against any country, regardless of any pressure or system. Reagan proclaimed himself the only U.S. leader capable of recovering that U.S. influence. Moreover, he not only claimed it but extended it to Western Europe. U.S. President Ronald Reagan promoted this policy in an attempt to overcome the crisis experienced by capitalism, not only in North America but worldwide.

We believe that that policy of U.S. leadership is failing, given the facts and what we see everyday. Guided by concepts, Ronald Reagan (?promoted) the idea of recovering U.S. world hegemony. However, he has been doing so through militarization, and thus the economy. [sentence as heard] He has promoted a policy of militarizing the world to recover that hegemony.

The new U.S. Administration has made regional conflicts worse instead of solving them. It has created conflicts in other areas, including Central America. We believe that administration has created a new conflict for the region in Honduras, where it is building military and air bases. This means that our countries' foreign debt is being increased, while Honduras has the U.S. stamp of approval. It is not only weapons that have the U.S. stamp; Honduran leaders also do. That is the sad history of that fraternal Central American country.

The establishment of SELA, even the Andean Pact, the Contadora Group, the Quito meeting and the most recent Cartagena meeting, show that the paths of Latin America lead toward the fulfillment of its own interests. This is what the United States cannot allow, and its contradictory behavior shows it.

Companeros and friends, delegates to this fifth congress, we again insist that this congress focus on a topic, the topic that you deem to be the most vital at this point, a topic that you can include to make this a useful assembly. We do not want just another discussion of theory, of whether we are going forward or backward. I recommend that this assembly serve a purpose as you return to your respective countries.

It is time for Latin American, Central American, and Caribbean unity in the face of our financial, social, economic, and political problems, in the face of U.S. power. This is what Sandino proposed more than 50 years ago, and it is becoming a reality today.

We cannot use the few resources we obtain from our underpriced exports to pay interests. For our countries and nations, all negotiations must be based on the fact that part of our revenues from exports must be channeled toward production and the basic needs of the people.

If we wish to revitalize the economy and increase employment and real revenues from exports, no country should use more than 15 percent of those exports for the payment of its foreign debt. I repeat, no more than 15 percent. However, this is something that you can analyze better [word indistinct]. Some countries will barely be able to put aside 5 percent, depending on the situation of each country. We insist that this objective will be reached only through a joint effort.

Nicaragua is willing to work toward that goal. It also requests the solidarity of all brother countries of Latin America and the Caribbean to end the attacks on our country and to solve regional problems at the conference table and not through military means.

Companeros we welcome you, thank you very much. [applause]

PLO REPRESENTATIVES MEET IN SAO PAULO

PY061442 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0239 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Sao Paulo, 5 Jul (EFE) -- Over 200 Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) delegates and representatives of 22 countries throughout Latin America and the Caribbean will meet in Sao Paulo on 6 July, thus starting the first meeting of Palestinian communities of the region.

The objective of this first meeting is to expand the support for and strengthen the PLO in this continent and to review the future of the Palestinian people in view of the upcoming elections in Israel and the United States. The PLO representative in Brazil, Farid Suwan [name as received], stated that the Palestinians call for a UN-sponsored international conference to assemble all the forces involved, including the United States and the Soviet Union, in order to start a peace plan for the Middle East.

During a press conference, which was attended by several representatives of Mexico, Peru, Bolivia, and Nicaragua, it was stated that out of the 5 million Palestinians in exile 10 percent live in this continent. Furthermore, there are some 32 million Arabs emigrants in this continent.

NICARAGUAN, SALVADORAN LABOR LEADERS ON VIOLENCE

FL061857 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1758 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Nicaraguan and Salvadoran labor leaders said here today that the guerrillas from these two countries, who maintain violence at its highest level of crudeness, are the main reason behind what is happening to the people and causing thousands of deaths every month. At a press conference, David Sandoval, leader of Nicaragua's Confederation for Trade Union Unity [CUS], and Cristobal Aleman, leader of the Salvadoran Communal Union, said their peoples are tired of the fighting and its negative consequences.

The two leaders are part of a group of representatives of 20 Latin American countries participating in a conference on population and development, sponsored by the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers [ORIT] in this capital.

The Nicaraguan leader stressed that there is no trade union freedom in his country, and that the working class is repressed when it attempts to exercise an authentic and democratic trade unionism.

Aleman explained that some 3,000 children die every month for lack of sanitary conditions, regular nourishment, and violence.

The Central American union leaders said the U.S. intervention in the region has been very costly for their peoples, because many lives have been lost, families have been broken up, and confrontation between brothers has been sowed.

PRESIDENT ALFONSIN TO VISIT ECUADOR 10 AUGUST

PY070134 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] In discussing the president's international contacts, it has been reported in Quito, the capital of Ecuador, that our president Dr Raul Alfonsin will head our delegation to the inauguration of the new Ecuadoran president, Leon Febres, on 10 August.

GRINSPUN DEPARTS FOR ECONOMIC CONFERENCE IN ITALY

PY060301 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2354 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Jul (TELAM) -- Economy Minister Bernardo Grispun tonight announced, just before leaving for Italy where in Orvieto, Perugia Province, he will participate as of tomorrow in a seminar on the problems of the foreign debts of the developing countries, that the medium-term economic plan that has been announced by the government will be released next Tuesday or Wednesday.

Although the top IMF authorities will participate in the seminar that is to take place in that district of Italy's Umbria area, Grinspun stressed at Ezeiza airport that the standby loan for Argentina will not be defined there, because the seminar, which has been organized by the Economic Organization for Cooperation and Development, has a fixed agenda to which he will strictly adhere.

Approximately 40 representatives from international economic and financial spheres will participate in the seminar, including Jacques de Larosiere, the IMF's director-manager, and Alden Claussen, the president of the World Bank.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT 26 JULY

PY031842 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] It was confirmed this morning that French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson and a delegation will visit Argentina from 26 to 28 July at the official invitation of his Argentine counterpart, Dante Caputo. This information was provided by the Foreign Ministry, which indicated that bilateral relations and international issues of mutual interest will be discussed during Cheysson's visit.

COST OF LIVING INCREASES BY 19.9 PERCENT

PY060243 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2307 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 5 Jul (TELAM) -- It was officially reported today that the June Consumer Price Index (cost of living) increased by 19.9 percent for the Federal Capital and for the counties in Greater Buenos Aires Province; wholesale prices increased by 16.4 percent; and the cost of construction rose by 23.2 percent. With these percentages the increase of these indexes for the first 6 months of the year amount to 158.9 percent, 153 percent, and 146.1 percent, respectively.

GOVERNMENT MAY HAVE TO 'BOW TO' IMF DEMANDS

PY060205 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 5 Jul 84 p 3

[Text] (NA) -- Argentina will have to bow to the recessive conditions of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to renegotiate its foreign debt unless some miracle solution is found shortly, reliable government sources said yesterday.

The sources said President Raul Alfonsin was aware of the situation and had reluctantly arrived at the conclusion that austerity measures, including a drop in wage levels, would become imperative to pull the country out of its economic stagnation.

The Central Bank's foreign exchange reserves dropped last week to 870 million dollars after first quarterly interest payments made in June. They stood at 102 million when the Radical government took office and had risen to 1.2 billion. But under current conditions Argentina would have to default on further foreign commitments after the first fortnight in October, provided U.S. banks' interest rates are maintained at their present levels, the sources said. If interest rates should continue increasing the deadline would be cut back by one week for every half point increase, they added.

The projection was made on the premise of keeping payment of interest rates on the foreign debt up to date with the 90 days' grace allowed by the U.S. Federal Reserve, plus payment of interest on the foreign bonds (Bonex), payment of trade debts, and some payments to international agencies such as the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank.

The possibility is being studied of a financial operation amounting to about 300 million dollars under which Argentina would sell export financial bonds and other foreign collectables to international agencies, including the central banks of other countries and even the 11 main creditor banks handling Argentina's foreign debt, the sources said. The operation would allow Argentina to continue afloat until after the end of the year but no further, they added.

An economic mission, including representatives of the Central Bank and the Treasury, will therefore be travelling to Washington next week for talks with the IMF. The team will likely include an economist from the Justicialist ranks, probably Mario Sojit, the sources said.

An agreement with the IMF is expected by August 15 and would include many of the conditions which the Alfonsin government had flatly rejected earlier this year such as a ceiling inflation rate of 200 percent from July 1984 to June 1985, the sources said. This would imply a tight rein on wage increases and a more realistic exchange rate, nearer the black market rate, they added.

The sources said the level of wage increases as compared to increases in bus fares and fuel prices announced on Tuesday were an indication the government was taking its first steps in implementing the forthcoming agreement with the IMF.

BUENOS AIRES RADIO STATION WORKERS ON STRIKE

PY061527 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Excerpt] At 0700 today Buenos Aires radio station employees, reporters, announcers, operators, clerical workers, and technicians began a 24-hour stoppage to demand increased salaries. Employees will report to their work places but will observe the stoppage in a manner that will depend on the characteristics of each particular sector. Stations will feature musical programs only, broadcasting their call sign every 15 minutes. The strike was decreed by the Radio Inter-Union Organization, which is made up of the Argentine Union of Radio Announcers, the Union of Press Workers, the National Trade Union of Public Entertainment Workers, and the Argentine Association of Telegraphic and Radio Telegraphic Operators -- ATRA.

Strike Ends

PY071833 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1512 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Jul (NA) -- Today at 0700 Argentine commercial radio stations throughout the country resumed normal programming after a 24-hour strike called by the Radio Workers Union in demand for better salaries. The radio workers strike started yesterday at 0700. It could not be avoided despite extensive meetings held between the parties involved and the Labor Ministry.

The radio workers union believes that the stoppage was almost unanimously upheld despite Labor Ministry threats to stop the strike. The strike was felt in Buenos Aires and in other cities in the interior of the country where commercial radio stations limited themselves to broadcasting music, while journalists, announcers, radio operators, administrative personnel, and technicians remained at their jobs without working.

The Association of Argentine Private Radio Stations (ARPA), which groups radio businessmen, noted that the stoppage "was upheld by 70 percent" of radio stations and that radios carried their normal programs and commercials. [as received]

INVESTIGATION CONTINUES OF BOMB ON PERON PLANE

PY072102 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1235 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Jul (NA) -- Air Force personnel may have been involved in the thwarted attempt on the life of former President Maria Estela de Peron, although hard evidence against the suspects still cannot be presented, reliable sources close to the investigations have revealed.

The investigations are being conducted by the Defense Ministry and they are being directly supervised by Defense Minister Raul Borrás in coordination with the Air Force Security Services. The sources noted that the investigations have not yet been able to produce hard evidence against the suspects, among them Air Force members, who have already been singled out.

One of the people allegedly involved is an Air Force Police officer, although official sources have said that "there is no information" on that possibility.

Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli promised in late June that an announcement on the episode would be made "soon," but up to now no announcement has been forthcoming.

A Defense Ministry source this afternoon admitted that it is conducting the investigations under Minister Borrás' direct supervision, and an Interior Ministry source said that any question on this matter should be directed to the Ministry of Defense.

On 11 June a powerful explosive device was found aboard an Argentine Airlines jumbo 747. It contained one pound of trinitrotoluene, which was set to be detonated by an atmospheric-pressure-sensitive mechanism. The device was hidden in the electronic circuitry compartment close to the plane's nose that can be reached by a ladder that swings down automatically so that technicians can check the circuitry. It is known that the detonation mechanism was powered by a brand of batteries that is not manufactured in Argentina, but all its components were destroyed when the device was set off by personnel of the explosives squad of the federal police.

The investigators of the security agencies are trying to find out who gave the order to destroy the explosive device because, had it not been destroyed, important evidence against the suspects could have been obtained. More than 150 people who had access to the Argentine Airlines plane, whether to service or guard it, have been questioned. The suspects have been narrowed down to no more than five people, Air Force personnel among them, but the problem is that no hard evidence can be produced against them.

ARMED FORCES COUNCIL TO REPORT ON JUNTA CASES

PY060102 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 5 Jul 84 p 2

[Text] (NA) -- The Armed Forces Supreme Council is to submit the case proceedings of the human rights violations courts martial of the nine members of the former regime's first three military juntas either today or tomorrow for study by the Federal Criminal Court of Appeals. The court is to study the material for 48 hours prior to deciding whether to take over the trials or grant the council an extension to complete them.

Meanwhile, court sources reported that Federal Judge Miguel del Castillo returned to the council the proceedings of the case investigating the disappearance of 23 people who were seen at the Navy Mechanics School (ESMA). The case was originally heard by former Federal Judge Jose Dibur, who declared himself not competent and submitted the proceedings to the high military court.

On taking judicial office, Del Castillo requested to see the proceedings to evaluate Dibur's decision and verify whether they could shed any light on the disappearance of Swedish-Argentine teenager Dagmar Hagelin, a well-known case he is handling.

APPEALS COURT RELEASES RETIRED ADMIRAL LOMBARDO

PY041858 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 4 Jul 84 p 1

[Excerpt] La Plata (NA-DYN) -- The La Plata Federal Appeals Court yesterday upheld the preventive arrest of retired Vice Admiral Juan Jose Lombardo, ordered last May by Mar del Plata Federal Judge Jorge Pettigiani in connection with the disappearance and death of student Rosa Ana Frigerio. The appeals court nonetheless released Lombardo, who commanded joint forces in the South Atlantic during the 1982 Malvinas war with Britain, under oath. The court also modified the charges by Pettigiani, who has ordered Lombardo's preventive arrest for alleged involvement in the death of the girl, to illegal detention. [as published]

Judge Pettigiani detained Lombardo after questioning him on the disappearance and death of Miss Frigerio in 1976, at a time the officer commanded the Mar del Plata Navy base.

NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL SITES UNDER STUDY

PY030200 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2312 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Excerpt] San Juan, 2 Jul (TELAM) -- The feasibility of building nuclear waste disposal sites in this province is being studied here in an important meeting with the participation of 26 experts from organizations that are linked to the generation of energy.

It has been officially reported that the meeting, which is taking place at the Anti-seismic Research Institute of the National University of San Juan, is the first attempt to exchange knowledge acquired throughout the country.

The meetings began this afternoon with talks on the national inventory of nuclear waste by Engineer Carlos Perucca, on the geology of the sites and deep drilling by Leonor Salinas and Jose Ivan Grassi, on an exhaustive study of geostatistics by Jorge Girardi, on geotechnics by Gustavo Tabia, and on seismology in the Gastre area by engineer Juan Carmona.

The meeting which will close on Wednesday is studying the possibility of building sites for nuclear waste in San Juan, where it will be stored until losing its radioactivity. Members from the management of Radiological Protection and Security of the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA]; the Engineering Center of Chemical Plants of Santa Fe Province; the Ceramic Materials and Atomic Carbons Division of the Atomic Center of Bariloche; the Materials Department of the CENA's Development Department; the [National Council for Scientific and Technological Research; the INIFTA of Buenos Aires [expansion unknown]; the CIDEPI of La Plata [expansion unknown]; and the Applied Research Institute of Pilcaniyeu, Rio Negro Province, are participating in the meeting.

BRIEFS

POLISH AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS -- Buenos Aires, 2 Jul (DYN) -- President Raul Alfonsin today received the credentials of Jan Janiszewski, the new Polish ambassador to Argentina. [Summary] [Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1807 GMT 2 Jul 84 PY]

AMBASSADOR TO BOLIVIA APPOINTED -- Buenos Aires, 3 Jul (NA) -- The executive branch has appointed Gaspar Luciano Taboada as the new Argentine ambassador to Bolivia. [Summary] [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0150 GMT 4 Jul 84 PY]

VENEZUELA, BRAZIL ACCEPT NEW AMBASSADOR -- The Brazilian and Venezuelan Governments have accepted the appointment of Rafael Maximiliano Vazquez and Julio Luciano Colombo, respectively, as the new Argentine ambassadors to those countries. [Summary] [Buenos Aires in Spanish 1953 GMT 22 Jun 84 PY]

NEW DAILY PUBLISHED IN NEUQUEN -- The first issue of the daily CUARTO PODER has been published in Neuquen. It is directed by Adolfo Fabrega. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1632 GMT 27 Jun 84 PY]

LAW NEWSPAPER CLOSES -- Cordoba, 28 Jun (NA) -- Cordoba's DIARIO JURIDICO, a publication that gained prestige in the law field during the year that it was published, will close on 29 June "for economic reasons," its publishers have reported. In July the publication will be turned into a weekly and it will appear under the name SEMANARIO JURIDICO. [Text] [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2226 GMT 28 Jun 84 PY]

CREDIT FOR EQUATORIAL GUINEA -- Buenos Aires, 26 Jun (TELAM) -- Equatorial Guinea Agriculture Minister Miguel Oyono Ndongo today thanked President Raul Alfonsin for credit Argentina has granted Equatorial Guinea in the agricultural sector. The meeting took place shortly after noon at Government House. The credit line is for \$5 million. [Excerpts] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1759 GMT 26 Jun 84 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH CHILE

PY040155 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 26 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] The talks that Foreign Minister Gustavo Fernandez held with his Chilean colleague at the summit meeting in Cartagena do not in any way presuppose a step toward renewing relations with that country. The talks were only framework within normal procedures.

The minister spoke about this subject yesterday when he left Government House after meeting with the president to expand the report on his trip to Colombia.

He admitted that he had met with Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle, together with the Colombian foreign minister, during one of the breaks in the Cartagena meeting to study the situation of the dialogue that had been agreed upon last year during the OAS meeting.

Fernandez stressed that he had made it known that Bolivia has started, and will continue within the next few days, the congressional consultation that is to be made, both at the political and institutional level throughout the country, that will have the objective of defining a position and a strategy for the talks.

Moreover, he acknowledged that the Colombian and Chilean foreign ministers clearly understood Bolivia's reasons; therefore, it has been decided that a reexamination of the issues will be made during September, probably before, after or during the UN meeting in New York, although said meeting will also have a preparatory nature for the future.

Asked about the importance that he assigns to the meeting with the Chilean foreign minister and if this presupposes a step toward renewing relations, the foreign minister answered flatly: "No," and he reiterated that the situation continues the same as before. "There has been absolutely no change at all. I have told you that it is just a question of talks in which procedural aspects were examined and there was no talk about renewing relations."

Finally, he said that the next contacts with Jaime del Valle will be made some time during the next 2 months, taking advantage of the trips to New York, to study the situation and define a meeting.

'SMALL DELEGATION' TO ATTEND OLYMPIC GAMES

PY100328 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0134 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Excerpt] La Paz, 9 Jul (EFE) -- Miguel Urioste, minister secretary general of the presidency, confirmed on 9 July that Bolivia has finally decided to send a small delegation to the Los Angeles Olympic Games. In a letter he sent to Julio Barragan, the Bolivian secretary general for sports and youth affairs, Urioste stressed that the "official and final decision" of the country is to attend the Olympic Games in the United States.

LABOR FEDERATION ENDS GENERAL STRIKE

PY091420 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Without much delay, the national meeting of the leaders of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) has decided to end the general strike decreed on the evening of 4 July. The strike, which started at 0000 on 5 July at the meeting of COB leaders, had criticized all the measures taken by the national government to implement the May agreements. On Sunday morning after 2 hours of discussions, the COB leaders accepted the proposals of the government, ratifying the objectives that were previously accepted by government authorities and the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] leaders.

The workers have asked the government to grant a 30-percent salary increase throughout the country as a way to compensate for new sugar prices. As said during the discussions the new prices have seriously affected the family budget.

The national meeting has considered the 130-percent salary increase proposed by the government as acceptable, and it will be fully implemented as of this month.

Regarding the foreign debt, the COB has decided to establish a control system inside the Bolivian Central Bank in order to ensure the suspension of payment of the debt to transnational banking which controls monopolistic international capital.

Among the important decisions it was also decided that the government must keep its promise of permitting Mining Corporation of Bolivia [COMIBOL] and Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB] to directly import their own inputs. For this purpose the state companies will use 30 percent of the proceeds from exports, thus preventing problems with the supply of food and the necessary elements for the production of minerals and oil, respectively.

This new government-COB agreement, which was achieved during the last few hours of 7 July, has accomplished concrete progress favoring national interests.

New government measures, related with the agreements established between the national government and the COB, are expected to be issued during the next few hours.

NEW PARTY UNITY 'CRISIS' REPORTED IN MIR

PY091612 Paris AFP in Spanish 1541 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] La Paz, 8 Jul (AFP) -- A serious crisis started here today within the co-governing Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), when its number two man Antonio Aranibar Quiroga accused Bolivian Vice President and main leader of the MIR Jaime Paz Zamora, of overbearing attitudes that damage the collective leadership.

In an open letter to party members, Aranibar Quiroga censures the statements made by Paz Zamora in Spain at the end of May, when the vice president said he favored the removal of Army Commander General Simon Sejas Tordoya, whose removal had been demanded by the Cochabamba Command and Staff School in central Bolivia.

The demand of the staff school was classified as a mutiny, while leftist newspapers said it was a preparative step to the kidnapping of President Hernan Siles Zuazo and to the abortive coup on 1 July.

Aranibar also condemned the radical position of the Workers and Peasants Front of the MIR, which, in his judgment, prevents his party from being a government alternative and leads the people to new defeats.

In conclusion, Aranibar made an appeal to recover party unity in order to preserve the goals of the MIR.

OBJECTIVES OF GOVERNMENT COUP ATTEMPT DISCLOSED

PY061501 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Reliable sources reported yesterday that Colonel Rolando Saravia was to become the first Bolivian prime minister in the new government structure, that he was going to create the second republic and reduce the ministries of the executive branch to eight.

The sources also indicated that the new government program was designed by Marcelo Galindo, who was going to have a privileged position in the new government. The new government was reportedly going to have the support of a civilian-military group, the Historic Nationalist Revolutionary Movement sector headed by Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez and the Nationalist Democratic Action through the participation of Marcelo Galindo.

The sources said that the coup attempt, which began with the kidnapping of President Hernan Siles Zuazo, was going to get the support of some middle-grade officers of the Armed Forces to carry out the coup against the democratic process. Some chiefs and officers of the Cochabamba Command and General Staff School who asked for the removal of Army Commander General Simon Sejas Tordoya were also directly involved in the coup attempt. Ciro Humboldt and Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez was charged with intimidating Hernan Siles Zuazo to obtain his resignation as part of the plan advocated by the civilian-military group.

The sources also disclosed that according to the government program designed by Marcelo Galindo, the number of ministries of the executive branch was going to be reduced to eight. One of the main aspects of the new government was going to be the creation of the second republic as the new political structure in the country after the fall of the Siles Zuazo constitutional regime. The reliable sources indicated, however, that the Armed Forces were at no time committed to the coup. Therefore, the coup attempt only involved some deputy commanders and middle-grade officers. Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez and Marcelo Galindo made the formal commitment to get international recognition for the new de facto government, which was going to have Colonel Rolando Saravia, retired, as prime minister.

In conclusion, this information from reliable sources, which was distributed to the media, says that the coup attempt of 30 June was not successful due to the lack of military support and the massive national and international support received by the current government.

MNR REJECTS ACCUSATIONS OF COUP INVOLVEMENT

PY062116 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Ciro Humboldt Barrero, the head of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement [MNR] congressional bloc, has rejected the reports of his involvement in the plans to destabilize the constitutional government. He said that the recent events related to the president's kidnapping are a pretext being used by the government to carry out indiscriminate political repression in the country. He added that the government is carrying out this action to see if it can in this way implement its pro-IMF and antipeople policies.

[Ben Humboldt recording] The MNR headed by Victor Paz Estenssoro believes that the events related to the president's kidnapping are being used as a pretext to carry out indiscriminate political repression in a useless effort to try to erase any opposition to the current government of the Democratic and Popular Unity. The government, desperate because of its unpopularity, is now carrying out this action to see if it can in this way impose its pro-IMF and antipeople policies.

The MNR, aware of its historic role and despite persecution and slander, will continue to struggle in defense of the interests of the nation and the people. The MNR leaders know that this government, known for being two-faced, can certainly carry out this type of action and even worse ones, because its primary objective is to put on a show and to distort facts. But the people are already aware of this behavior. They repudiate this behavior because they know that behind its actions the government is trying to hide the real face of a regime that has condemned us to hunger and desperation.

FIGUEIREDO SAYS HE WILL NOT EXTEND TERM IN OFFICE

PY100332 Paris AFP in Spanish 2343 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Brazilian President General Joao Figueiredo today confirmed that he completely opposed the idea of extending his presidential term, which ends on 15 March 1985. Nothing will force me to stay on for 2 more years. The extension of my term is completely out of the question, Figueiredo told opposition deputy Iturival Nascimento during a meeting at Planalto Palace. The possibility of extending Figueiredo's term periodically crops up as a possible solution to the crisis arising in the ranks of the ruling Social Democratic Party (PDS) concerning the presidential succession issue.

MITTERRAND LETTER DEFENDS DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

PY051422 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] French President Francois Mitterrand has reiterated his favorable position toward the Third World countries. In a letter to President Figueiredo, Mitterrand has stated that wealthy countries must worry about the foreign debt of developing nations. Referring to this, he pointed to the defense of interests of the creditor countries themselves.

Mitterrand agrees with the need for a general revision of the foreign debt problem. He feels, however, that negotiations must be carried out individually, case by case.

The Bolivian case seems to have reached an irreversible stage. Pressured politically by the Bolivian Labor Federation, President Hernan Siles Zuazo is preparing an economic package, whose first point refers to the moratorium in the foreign debt. The foreign debt issue must be decided (?in the continent) to turn it into an instrument for political pressure and rallies.

UK, JAPAN LEADERS SEND MESSAGE TO FIGUEIREDO

WA090930 Rome IPS in English 6 Jul 84

[By Arnaldo Cesar]

[Text] Brasilia, July 6 (IPS) -- Three more industrial country leaders have followed up U.S. President Ronald Reagan's letter to President Joao Figueiredo with missives of their own, suggesting ways out of Latin America's economic crisis, according to officials here. The Brazilian Government "is calmly studying the contents" of the letters from French President Francois Mitterrand, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Japanese Premier Yasuhiro Nakasone, before releasing them, Foreign Ministry spokesman Bernardo Pericas said today.

The correspondence follows the open letter Figueiredo and other Latin American leaders sent to last month's London summit of industrial nations, pleading for steps to alleviate their countries' crushing foreign debt burden. None of the letters make any promises, according to officials who have seen them and who say the three leaders have limited themselves to suggesting possible formulas.

Reagan's letter 10 days ago hinted at the possibility that Brazil could expect easier terms than previously on the renegotiation of its \$100 billion debt, the largest foreign debt in the world. Mitterrand, on the other hand, was "pretty specific on the question of international interest rates," according to one official in the president's office who has seen his letter. He suggested that Figueiredo should "take firm action, above all aimed at the interest rate problem," if Third World countries are to overcome their debt crisis, the official said.

The U.S. prime rate, which guides interest rates elsewhere in the world, has risen by two points, to 13 percent, over the past four months, adding an estimated \$8 billion to the largest Third World debtors' burden. Mitterrand also offered some "novel suggestions," such as new ways of distributing the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) "special drawing rights" -- an artificial international currency -- the official said.

The French president is also said to have some ideas on how the International Development Association (IDA), the World Bank affiliate that lends to the world's poorest countries, might alter its policies. On the broader front, Mitterrand reportedly comes out in favor of a general reform of the international monetary system, and for further consultations to launch a new round of trade negotiations in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GAIT).

One common thread through the three letters, officials say, is that the heads of government all see last month's summit of the seven largest Western industrial nations as a first step in the search for a solution to the global financial crisis. The summit agreed that "the prosperity of the North depends on the existence of new partners and markets in the South," according to Mitterrand. All three letters showed that Western nations "are prepared to collaborate with us so that Brazil finds a solution to its problems and gets back on the road to development as soon as possible," one official said.

Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro has welcomed the correspondence that has flowed from the Latin American leaders' initial letter, describing it as the best way of "learning others" positions, to look for solutions before chaos erupts." President Figueiredo is reportedly consulting with Latin American colleagues before answering the letters or making them public.

PDS DISSIDENTS' MANIFESTO SEEKS CONCILIATION

PY060152 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Brasilia -- The manifesto that the Liberal Front [dissident members of the Social Democratic Party, PDS] released in Brasilia this afternoon proposes the establishment of a government that will seek national conciliation and that will have the ample support of the people. The document, however, makes no reference to the participation of the Brazilian opposition in the presidential succession process. The document, signed by Vice President Aureliano Chaves and Senator Marcos Maciel, asserts that stagnation, intransigence, and factionalism are divisive elements that widen the breach between the government and the people. It also charges that the way in which the succession process is being handled clashes with the democratization process and is contradictory to the desire of the people. It then goes on to denounce the implementation of personalism, a system in which persons serve one another with the purpose of muzzling and silencing the people.

Aureliano Chaves and Marcos Maciel propose the establishment of a patriotic front in order to renegotiate the foreign debt under terms that will spare the people from having to endure unbearable sacrifices. They also suggest the need to revitalize private enterprise, curb inflation, eliminate regional differences, create jobs and opportunities, and improve the distribution of national income and wealth.

Jose Sarney Gives Support

PY060343 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Before returning to Brasilia this afternoon, Senator Jose Sarney met with state PDS [Social Democratic Party] deputies, councilmen of the Maranhao capital, some federal deputies, and prefects from rural towns in his house at the (Calhao) beach in Sao Luiz. No reporters were allowed in the house. However, Senator (Joao Alberto), who attended the meeting, said later that Sarney discussed the latest political events and voiced support for the liberal front. Sarney also said that he expects that this position will not cause trouble among his fellow Maranhao party members. He pointed out that, in his opinion, he made the right decision in the eyes of the nation.

LATIN AMERICAN 'DENUCLEARIZATION' SEMINAR HELD

PY091623 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 Jul 84 p 23

[By reporter Paulo Marques]

[Text] Luis Pinguelli Rosa, a physicist at the Rio de Janeiro University, affirmed yesterday that "Brazil has not yet built the atomic bomb due to the lack of capability of the military." According to Rosa, a parallel nuclear program is being developed in Brazil for the sole purpose of manufacturing atomic weapons. How else can "the obscure activities at the IPEN (Nuclear and Energy Research Institute of Sao Paulo and those at the ATC (Aeronautics Technical Center) of Sao Jose dos Campos be justified? Because we unquestionably know that the military is developing uranium enrichment program there, a process that will fatally lead to the manufacturing of atomic bombs."

This evaluation was made yesterday at the well-attended "Denuclearization of Latin America" seminar in which Mario Schenberg, physicist from the USP (Sao Paulo University). Ernesto Gutierrez, ambassador of Nicaragua to Brazil, Betty Nutte, observer for the executive board of the U.S. "American Friends' Service Committee", and Carlos Girotti of the National Research Council for Science and Technology of Argentina also participated.

Rosa noted that Argentina is also trying to gain the technological capability to build atomic bombs, "as a response to the arms race internally unleashed by the Brazilian military." According to Rosa, there is no excuse for Argentina going into uranium enrichment programs because its nuclear program is based on the operation of power reactors fueled with natural uranium -- like the Canadian and Indian nuclear programs -- not with enriched uranium "as is the case with the unsuccessful Brazilian Nuclear Program."

Physicist Rosa voiced this warning: "For that reason it is necessary to stand for the nuclearization [as published] of the entire Latin American Continent, because only this way can we be sure that we are not promoting an arms race."

The scientist of the University of Rio de Janeiro revealed his concern over the uranium enrichment program that is under way in Argentina, because it represents a risk even in the hands of democratic political regimes, like the one now headed by Alfonsín. The uranium enrichment technology was obtained by Argentina late last year when it announced having mastered the complete uranium cycle through gaseous diffusion. Rosa noted that "after all, it should not be forgotten that the first nuclear device was set off on the initiative of the U.S. democratic government at the end of World War II."

However, the most applauded speaker was Mario Schenberg who spoke of the dramatic effects of an eventual nuclear war "which will affect not only the warring countries, but the entire world and, consequently, mankind." Schenberg explained that the atomic mushrooms from nuclear explosions will send so much dust into the atmosphere that the light of the sun will be blotted out. A long nuclear winter would thus begin, and agriculture would be totally destroyed because of the low temperatures and the lack of photosynthesis, a function of plants that depends on the sun's heat and light.

The Nicaraguan ambassador, in turn, made a purely political pronouncement, affirming that there is no civil war in Nicaragua, "only the invasion of mercenary troops operating through Honduras and Costa Rica." Ambassador Gutierrez then stressed that "for peace to prevail in Central America, the United States should stop intervening in the region and, especially, cease sponsoring the criminal action of mercenaries at the service of the CIA."

Further Report

PY100230 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1959 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Sao Paulo, 9 Jul (EFE) -- Sao Paulo University professor Luiz Carlos Menezes has stated that Brazilian military officers are firmly determined to build a nuclear bomb. With this statement, physicist Menezes is confirming another charge made last Saturday by professor Luiz Pinguelli Rosa of the Rio de Janeiro Federal University. However, Menezes stated that the Brazilian military officers have not yet reached their objective because of technical difficulties.

This information, published today in the newspaper FOLHA DE SAO PAULO, notes that, according to the physicists, the Sao Paulo Institute for Nuclear and Energy Research (IPEN) has been transformed into a studies and research center directed by the Brazilian Navy.

According to Menezes, "IPEN is virtually totally militarized in keeping with a process that has been expedited in the last few years." The Sao Paulo University physicist noted that "it is the Brazilian Navy's intention to produce a nuclear submarine as soon as possible." Menezes added: "But the important thing is not whether this objective is achieved within 3 or 10 years. What is important here is that the military is determined to produce nuclear war equipment and that it is spending a fortune for a despicable objective at a time when the majority of the population is experiencing hardship."

Menezes said that the Air Force is carrying out similar experiments at the "Advanced Studies Center" of the "Aerospace Technology Center" (CTA), located in Sao Jose dos Campos in Sao Paulo.

According to the physicist, the Brazilian Air Force has at least 100 officers who are nuclear energy experts who have been trained abroad.

The Brazilian Navy and Air Force work is being backed by a large number of specialists who participate in these research programs, but they are obliged to keep their activities secret.

According to he Menezes, the specialists at the CTA have at their disposal an enormous data bank on nuclear material that is located "in underground shelters and it is not being used to build the first nuclear-powered plane in the world."

He said that a large part of the IPEN installations is off limits to even Sao Paulo University physicists and that they are guarded by security guards inside the institute.

The Sao Paulo University physicist stated: "I am not making any supposition that experiments are being carried out to build nuclear equipment in Brazil. I am saying that this is happening. There is no need to carry out any espionage activity, you just have to gather certain information that can be found here and there."

Physicist Mario Schenberg has reasserted his support for the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and for the control of nuclear research programs by society through Congress.

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Physicist Roberto Huaki, who is also from Sao Paulo University, added that in addition to the normal risks that a program like this entails, "we must consider the enormous expense and the geopolitical impact that this program will have throughout the world and particularly in Latin America."

Spanish-speaking America is the only inhabited area of the earth that is protected by the "Tlaltelolco Treaty," which was signed in Mexico in 1967 and which restricts the use of nuclear energy for military purposes in the region.

COLLADOS ON CONSUMER PRICES, DEVELOPMENT PLAN

PY061326 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0012 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Santiago, 4 Jul (EFE) -- Economy Minister Modesto Collados today viewed the 6.5-percent increase in the cost of living in the first half of 1984 as "the most stable in the past 20 years as far as inflation is concerned." In a talk at the Executive Board of Retailers, Collados said that the index of consumer prices in June increased by 1.3 percent and that according to indications during the first half of 1984 and projections, a 12-percent figure is expected by year end.

He also announced that in no later than 2 weeks the 11 volumes containing the 3-year development plan will be delivered to the president of the Republic, General Augusto Pinochet.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY STUDENTS SCORE ADMINISTRATION

PY062220 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] The Christian Democratic Movement of Catholic University has strongly repudiated how the university is being administered like a military institution and it has also criticized the Trotiskiyist sectors, which are seeking to promote violent actions as a form of struggle.

Referring to the current administrative system, (Thomas Joselyn Horst), president of the Christian Democratic Movement of Catholic University, said:

[Begin (Horst) recording] It is impossible to recognize or to defend a rector who has been hand picked and who observes the directives of the military regime in total disregard of the three basic sectors of the university. It is becoming more and more evident every day that it is impossible to defend the student representation system imposed by the CEUC [presumably the Catholic University Student Center], which is seeking to support a certain political sector by directing the university against the will of the majority of the students when the authorities of almost all student federations of the country are elected through direct and free elections. [end recording]

(Horst) later said that nonviolent methods and civil disobedience are the only means to confront the existing closed system. Referring to the movement's objectives, he said:

[Begin (Horst) recording] We pursue a major integration movement that will encompass all sectors without discrimination. In our belief, mobilization must be broader and it must pursue clear objectives, such as the democratization of the CEUC; the resignation of the current rector; and the establishment of a pluralist, open, and fair education system within a free and democratic country. [end recording]

(Horst) added that the movement does not believe in the violent actions carried out during the latest demonstrations, and he clearly identified the sectors that promote violence.

[Begin (Horst) recording] This method, which is promoted mainly by a group called the Popular Power [Poder Popular] and by a group of Trotiskiyists, none of whom are representative of the students, has not attained the reinstatements of our expelled companions, let alone the unity of the student movement. As a matter of fact, the situation is worse than when our demands were totally firm. Today we are being criticized even by the opposition, not because of the things we are seeking but because of how we are seeking them. [end recording]

(Horse) insisted that the Christian Democratic Movement will never approve of giving university problems a political connotation for the purpose of stimulating extreme positions because this would not resolve anything and would only frustrate all those people who have confidence in a peaceful but firm transition toward democracy.

UDI TO CONTINUE TO SEEK UNITY OF MODERATE SECTORS

PY090212 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0234 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Santiago, 7 Jul (EFE) -- The Independent Democratic Union (UDI), which is headed by former Minister Sergio Fernandez, today announced in a communique that following the split of the rightist Group of 8, it will continue to "make its best efforts to unite all moderate sectors." The UDI stated that it continues within the Group of 8 but that it did not sign the Adena [National Democratic Accord] because "it deserved legitimate reservations."

The UDI added that the group split when an attempt was made to give it "a more organic and stable character."

GENERAL LEIGH FOUND GUILTY, FREED ON BAIL

PY080124 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1723 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Santiago, 7 Jul (EFE) -- The Appellate Court has ordered the confiscation of the recording containing the declarations made by General Gustavo Leigh to the opposition magazine CAUCE.

Yesterday Leigh was found guilty in the court process conducted by the government against him for violating the state security law by making offensive remarks against Judge Alberto Echavarria. The court ordered his arrest but immediately, without any request from Leigh's lawyers, released him on bail of 5,000 pesos (\$50). Today, the general went to the court with his lawyers to hear the court's decision.

EX-SOCIALIST CONGRESSMAN MAKES 'CLANDESTINE' VISIT

PY070207 Madrid EFE on Spanish 2240 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 6 Jul (EFE) -- Eric Schnake, a former senator of the Chilean Socialist Party and currently residing in Spain, today admitted that recently he secretly visited the country. According to his remarks in the evening newspaper LA SEGUNDA, Schnake remained in Chile for 15 days and even participated in a meeting held by his party over the past weekend in a district close to Santiago. During a telephone interview that the former congressman granted from Buenos Aires, where he was making a stopover, he added: "I am the first to lament having to resort to clandestine methods to enter my country, but I had to do it."

BRIEFS

RADICAL DEMOCRACY PRESIDENT INSTALLED -- During a ceremony held on 9 June, former Senator Angel Faivovich was installed as president of the Radical Democracy Party. [Excerpt] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 10 Jun 84 P C 5 PY]

JANUARY-APRIL IMPORTS, EXPORTS -- According to a Central Bank report, the overall foreign trade from January to April totaled \$2,370,700,000, which represents a 10.2-percent increase compared to the same period of 1983. The Central Bank added that exports totaled \$1,347,900,000 during the same period, which is a 7.7-percent increase over the same period last year. The Central Bank said that imports totaled \$1,022,800,000, which represents a 13.6-percent increase over the same period in 1983. [Excerpts] [Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 27 Jun 84 p 8 PY]

PRESIDENT CITED ON BORDER ISSUE, DEBT

PA091732 Paris AFP in Spanish 1438 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Caracas 9 Jul (AFP) -- According to an explanation given to a Caracas EL NACIONAL reporter during an interview, Colombian President Belisario Betancur said he believes the marine border conflict with Venezuela will be solved during his term in office, which expires in 1986, and that of recently-inaugurated Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi.

The Colombian president also commented on the Latin American foreign debt and maintained that "the source of all calamities is the U.S. fiscal deficit. All situations stem from it. We hope it can be immediately corrected." He deplored the fact that instead of correcting the situation, bank interest rates have been increased: "It is stupid. It shows that they are not synchronized with the dramatic moment Latin America is experiencing."

Betancur pointed to the Consensus of Cartagena (achieved by the 11 largest Latin American debtors in June) as a countermeasure. In this document the "creditors were told: 1) We want to pay. 2) We cannot pay if we are not helped to create the economic conditions which permit this payment. 3) We cannot pay if we are suffocated."

"The Latin American problem is not one of insolvency but one of a lack of liquidity," the Colombian president stressed. He emphasized the contradiction between the "letters he received in Bogota" from leaders of the United States, France, Japan, and the United Kingdom, and the lack of pressure, through government decision, on the actions of international banks. However, the president said that there was receptiveness on the part of the London summit (of the seven largest industrialized countries): "There was receptiveness. The London document has not been very carefully analyzed in certain media circles."

We need resources; Latin America, the Andean subregion, and Colombia itself must be opened to foreign investment: "Let's keep an eye on the useful investment," Betancur noted. "In the past, foreign investment was made disregarding domestic capital. However, foreign investors have learned that lesson and now know that the best protection they have is to become allied with local capital. My feeling is this: It is better to have partners than creditors," the chief of state concluded.

ARDITO SPEAKS ON TORRIJOS-CARTER TREATIES

PA092320 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Jul 84

[President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta press conference at Narino Presidential Palace in Bogota on 9 July -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified reporter] My question is about the Torrijos-Carter Treaty. How is this treaty being implemented? Do you think it was definitely the best thing for your country, and will it allow Panama to recover full sovereignty over its territory?

[Ardito Barletta] The Torrijos-Carter Treaties were a fundamental step in consolidating our sovereignty over all of our national territory and in unifying this territory and putting it at the service of all Panamanians, for our economic and social development. They are being implemented very satisfactorily. However, there are certain aspects of which the U.S. Government's treaty implementation laws have prevented full implementation.

Our effort, of course, is to continue to implement it, which is being handled at the administrative level between our two countries in a very satisfactory way. We are also seeking to continue our ongoing dialogue with the U.S. Government, with great dignity, so that those aspects that are still pending can be implemented as soon as possible. The Torrijos-Carter Treaties, as I mentioned at the outset, have been a fundamental step in the consolidation of our sovereignty over our entire territory and in allowing us to use all of our land for development. As you know, these treaties have placed our two countries on an equal footing in the administration, defense, and maintenance of the canal. They also created several mechanisms through which, over the years, Panamanian participation in the administration of the canal will increase until the year 2000, when the canal will be turned over entirely to Panamanian hands. The treaties did not cover all aspects of interest to Panama but they do represent a great step forward, particularly as they created a means of permanent contact and negotiation that will allow us to advance toward the consolidation of Panama's goals in this regard.

[Reporter] Continuing with the issue of the canal, I would like to ask: Colombia has proposed to Panama that a binational canal be constructed to join the Atlantic with the Pacific. What is your view of this?

[Ardito Barletta] This idea, which obviously falls within the framework of the spirit of cooperation between our two countries and among all Latin American countries, is being studied by technical groups from Panama and Colombia. I think that this proposal is positive and should be considered. This was one of the topics in my talks with President Betancur today, and we will ask the two countries' technical groups that have been examining the idea to assess all of its possible consequences.

[Reporter] My question is about recent remarks by Panamanian President Illueca to the effect that he rejects the fact that our attorney general went to your country to hold talks with the Colombian mafia. Do you agree with President Illueca's stand, and how do you plan to face the fact that the mafia, not only in Colombia but in other countries, is using Panama as a bridge?

[Ardito Barletta] I said at the airport yesterday and I am reaffirming today: the Panamanians do not want any member of any mafia linked to illegal international activities, and more specifically, activities that involve drug trafficking, in Panama. The Panamanians reject the desire of any member of these groups to use Panama for any part of their activities. This is a very strong desire held by the Panamanian people, which was expressed by President Illueca in a statement and which I, as the president-elect, fully support. We all know that the drug trafficking problem is an international one that affects humanity, including many nations of this hemisphere and our young people. It also damages and eventually destroys the fundamental values of any society. For this reason, Panama has launched and maintained a strong campaign to keep our territory and our institutions, private or public, from being used in plans that are linked to this illegal international business. Similarly, Panama has supported, in a cooperative effort between our two nations, the policy and action pursued by President Betancur to struggle firmly against the drug trafficking problem, not only in Colombia but throughout Latin America. Therefore, I reiterate to you all, the Panamanians have a fervent desire to prevent any person or group from using our country, at any time or for any reason, for anything that has to do with drug trafficking, because of its devastating consequences for our peoples and for everyone else.

DRUG TRAFFICKERS STATE TERMS FOR ENDING ACTIVITIES

PA062317 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Medellin -- (COLPRENSA) -- In a letter sent to President Belisario Betancur, Columbia's major drug traffickers have stated terms for the unconditional surrender of their cocaine business. They described themselves as processors and carriers of the so-called white gold, noting that they handle approximately \$2 billion per annum. They denied any involvement with former Minister Lara Bonilla's murder and asked to be allowed to appeal, before the State Council, in the event that an extradition order is issued against them.

COLPRENSA learned of the document's contents through sectors that are closely linked to the drug trafficking world in the city of Antioquia and Panama, adding that it is not a memorandum but an unsigned 5-page letter dated 26 May that was delivered to Attorney General Carlos Jimenez Gomez some days after he met with Pablo Escobar, Jorge Ochoa, Rodrigo Vargas, Vargas' brother, and three or four other people.

In the introductory paragraph of their letter to President Betancur, the drug traffickers state their intention to begin a dialogue and praise the opening offered by the current government at all levels. COLPRENSA has learned that the tone of the letter was respectful, soft, but at the same time very clear. The letter is said to represent 80 percent of the Colombian drug organizations that, as they themselves say, work in the processing and transportation of cocaine.

The drug traffickers proposed that they close and surrender their cocaine laboratories in Colombia; they promised to stop their illegal activities and to help to discourage the use of the drugs in purchasing countries by closing their business; they also promised to combat the use of bazuco [cocaine-tobacco mixture], adding that they have nothing to do with this traffic and that the responsibility for it rests with smaller businessmen. They also said that they are willing to use their funds in legal businesses and to bring their capital back into the country, under the conditions established by the government. They asked to be tried in accordance with the current law and requested that neither their families nor themselves be harassed, which they claimed is now taking place.

In the final part of their letter, they asked the president to revise the extradition treaty and that he inform the United State of this decision, so that the pressure put on them by the U.S. Government will subside. They also requested that the drug law be made more strict, to protect the Colombian young people and national interests. The letter was delivered to President Betancur by the attorney general in early June.

FARC COMMANDER ALLEGEDLY KIDNAPPED BY MAS

PA080032 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Bucaramanga -- The police and intelligence services are trying to locate Commander Oscar, the ideologist for the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, who was kidnapped today on a street in Bogota.

Commander Oscar, who has been participating in the efforts to achieve peace in eastern Colombia, was presumably kidnapped by members of MAS [Death to Kidnappers] and taken away in a vehicle that left for the north side of this capital.

Commander Oscar has been working with local authorities in an effort to get other groups, like the 19 April Movement [M-19]; the Army of National Liberation [ELN]; and the Popular Liberation Army [EPL], to sign a peace agreement with the government.

ITEMS POSING THREAT TO SECURITY FOUND IN HOUSES

PY092135 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 9 Jul 84 p 34

[Text] Two houses have been raided in Asuncion at the request of the Asuncion Police Investigations Department. According to reports, the Investigations Department did request the proper authorization from Judge Juan Carlos Valenzuela, who is in charge of the pertinent court. The owners of the two houses are Angel Marecos, who owns the one at 539 Cerro Cora Street, and Mercedes Gramillo, who owns the one at 163 Don Bosco Street.

According to our sources, the Investigations Department has reported that objects that may pose a threat to the internal security of the nation were found inside the two houses. It must be noted that during the last session of the Colorado Party Executive Board, Interior Minister Sabino A. Montanaro said: "Our country is the target of the constant menace of terrorist organizations that are financed by Moscow Communism and its servants. Our fellow supporters should be aware of this and remain alert and helpful for the moment when the government decides to act through its security organs." Therefore, this measure is in keeping with the aforementioned warning.

COURT ASKED TO REVERSE DECISION ON ABC COLOR

PY071806 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 5 Jul 84 p 14

[Excerpts] Dr Geronimo Angulo Gaston, attorney for the firm Editorial Azeta S.A., has requested the Supreme Court to reverse Decision 120 that rejects a motion of unconstitutionality filed against an Interior Ministry resolution that suspended the printing and distribution of the newspaper ABC COLOR for an indefinite period. In the petition, Gaston asked the Supreme Court to revoke its decision and to uphold the unconstitutionality motion.

Gaston pointed out that since the Interior Ministry did not act within its powers, it would be inappropriate to appeal the case to the Administrative Appellate Court. To justify this assertion, Gaston quotes jurist Miguel Angel Bercaltz as stating that "when the powers of an administrative authority are spelled out in a law, and when the law also sets forth the jurisdiction of that administrative authority, along with its duty to take action and the type of action to be taken, and when the text of the law is such that it cannot lead to a subjective interpretation of the circumstances under which action is to be taken, we say that the powers of the administrative authority are tied to, linked with, or have been established by the law."

He added: "Therefore, since there is no law in this regard, and there cannot be one concerning freedom of the press and of information because it is expressly and categorically prohibited by the national Constitution (Article 72), the Interior Ministry is not qualified to deal with this matter, let alone punish a news media by suspending it indefinitely. It is needless to say that this measure totally violates the freedom of press and information guaranteed by the Constitution, and it assumes legislative and judicial features that not even congressmen or judges possess."

Gaston pointed out: "This clearly shows that the Interior Ministry did not act under its regulatory powers. Therefore, the measure cannot be appealed to the Administrative Appellate Court. This procedure would have been binding only if the Interior Ministry had acted under its regulatory powers."

PLRA SETS CONDITIONS FOR PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS

PY032152 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 3 Jul 84 p 8

[Text] "The recent Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA] convention has ratified the position our party has adopted, that is, it will not participate in the national political process until the minimum conditions that such a process demands are instituted." This was said by Dr Martinez A. Yaryes, who was elected a few days ago as president of this political party. After stating that the voting for delegates throughout the country will conclude next Sunday, Martinez Yaryes stated that "the basic objectives of the party in the internal aspect are the following: To complete and activate the party cadres and improve the existing relationship between the grassroots and the leadership within the limits that the regime imposes." "But, we will have no problems in our job due to the large support that the PLRA has thought the country," he added.

"At the national level we plan to consolidate the National Accord and to expand the bases of our policies so that we can interpret the real needs of the people in order to structure programs that will be a confirmation for everyone that the National Accord can be the alternative replacing a totalitarian and autocratic regime, such as the one that currently exists," Martinez Yaryes stated.

"At the international level we plan to improve our relations with our fellow members who are abroad, noting that the activities of Dr Domingo Laino, currently living in exile, are fundamental in this aspect. We will also improve relations with the democratic parties of Latin America and other continents, including the liberal parties of other latitudes," the politician stressed.

Regarding the PLRA's participation in the current national political process, Martinez Yaryes stated that "the recent party convention has ratified the position adopted by our party, that is, it will not participate in the political process until the minimum conditions that such a process demands are instituted." The voting for delegates from the interior will conclude on Sunday, thus ending the PLRA convention.

AUTHORITIES PROHIBIT DEBATE ON SPANISH DEMOCRACY

PY031916 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0839 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Madrid, 3 Jul (EFE) -- The Paraguayan military government has prohibited a roundtable discussion on "The Spanish Democratic Transition" that was scheduled for 12-13 July in Asuncion by prominent personalities. The debate, organized by the Ibero-American Cooperation Institute (ICI), was to be held by former Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez; former centrist Vice President Manuel Gutierrez Mellado; Deputies Eduardo Martin Tocal (Socialist), and Modesto Fraile (Christian Democrat); and EL PAIS director Juan Luis Cebrian. The same participants will now hold the debate in Montevideo 16-17 July.

On Friday, 29 June, the Spanish ambassador in Asuncion told the ICI during a telephone conversation that the Paraguayan authorities had summoned him, informing him that the debate had to be suspended in spite of previous assurances that the participants would discuss only the subject without extrapolating any conclusions.

BELAUNDE, ARGENTINA'S CAPUTO DISCUSS DEBT

PY100032 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2227 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Lima, 9 Jul (EFE) -- Latin America's foreign debt was the main issue of the meeting that Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo today held with Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry. The Argentine foreign minister stated afterward that there is "total agreement" between President Alfonsin and Belaunde Terry's proposals regarding Latin America's international obligations, "an issue that is a permanent source of concern for our peoples."

Caputo added that he agreed with the Peruvian president on the need to increase cooperation among the Latin American countries "not to pressure the creditors but to make them realize concrete facts on which our will for dialogue is based." The Argentine foreign minister met with Belaunde for 40 minutes. The meeting was also attended by Peruvian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Sandro Mariategui Chiappe and Argentine ambassador in Lima Anselmo Marini. Caputo also held the first of several meetings with his Peruvian counterpart and presided over the ceremony honoring the memory of General Jose de San Martin, which was held in the Lima square that bears the general's name.

APRA LEADER GARCIA DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

PY060027 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1429 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Rome, 4 July (EFE) -- Peru's critical socioeconomic situation will only be resolved by means of an agricultural revolution that, above everything, should fight hunger. This is the opinion that Alan Garcia, secretary general of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA] and a presidential hopeful, gave to EFE during an interview in Rome, where he is visiting Pope John Paul II and President Sandro Pertini. The fact that there is hardly a country in Latin America that denies having serious problems is incredible. This is the case of Peru, where besides underdevelopment, inflation, and illiteracy, we also have to cope with an extreme left-wing guerrilla group.

Garcia, who described his country's situation as explosive, said that only a peaceful agricultural revolution could lead Peru toward development.

The General Secretary of APRA started his trip in Spain, where he acted as a member of the jury for the Principe de Asturias Prize. In Lisbon he attended a conference on democracy in Latin America, and from Rome he will travel to the PRC.

Garcia said that Peru's principal problem is the foreign debt, the same as all other Latin American countries. He said: "I spoke with the Pope as a Catholic and as a politician meeting a head of state. I talked to him about the problem of the foreign debt. He listened and he was concerned." He added that the enormous Latin American foreign debt must "be tied to the arms race and to East-West tensions. The irrational military expenditures of the United States cause a deficit that is paid for by raising interest rates, which greatly increase our debts."

In this regard, Alan Garcia categorically said that "Latin American poverty is subsidizing the military expenditures of the world power." He stated: "The interest rates in the United States, which have always been 2 or 3 points above U.S. inflation, currently are 7 or 8 points above inflation. This is not only usurious but also means that we are paying for their military expenses."

Garcia continued: "When we ask them to lower the rates, they reply that that would mean subsidizing Latin America.... But then, haven't we subsidized the United States with our oil, our copper, and our fishmeal?"

The APRA general secretary expressed the belief that the foreign debt problem can only be dealt with through a joint Latin American position. He said: "The agricultural problem in Peru is enormous. The main objective should be nourishment. Some 9.5 million persons run the serious risk of malnutrition, there aren't enough resources, and food imports have brought the peasants to misery." This misery is linked to the Shining Path guerrillas, a strong terrorist group.

Garcia talked with the Pope about that "communist, totalitarian, and millenarianistic group entrenched in an area plagued by serious peasant misery." He said that "when an effort is made to fight the violence of the Shining Path, one runs the risk of touching the real sore, which is the tremendous social injustice." Flatly condemning violence does not prevent the APRA general secretary from "understanding that an impoverished society that is beginning to lose hope may be swept away by violence. The law must be used against the Shining Path, which refuses to hold any dialogue, but it is true that one of the results of its violence is that most of its violence is that most of the Peruvian people will become aware of the dramatic situation."

According to Garcia, "the current government is not responsible for this situation, because it is a consequence of the historically centralist system of government, of the enormous difference in the incomes between one sector and another, and of the international economic situation. The change must come from the fields and be aimed at the peasant population." The general secretary of APRA listed Peruvian woes: "We will not have a single dollar by 1985 if we do not pay the debt, we are importing more food every day, each day the peasants become poorer, each day we get paid less for our exports, inflation is menacing us, and the Shining Path is committing genocide."

Garcia does not believe in "the myth of foreign aid, which is always subject to conditions. We will not receive foreign investments and the price of our products will not increase. Only an effort from the inside can save us." Peru's serious situation is part of Latin America's crisis, and organizations such as the Andean Pact must undergo deep changes.

He said that "all of us Latin American politicians are generous with rhetorical remarks about Latin American unity, but we are not doing anything to achieve it, as in the case of the foreign debt." The Andean Pact "has increased interregional trade, but it has not really achieved its goal, and by now it is just a lot of figures on paper about which no one cares." Garcia said that Latin American unity will be achieved "over concrete and urgent issues," not by political talks, and the foreign debt may be one such issue: "Its urgency will compel us to unite."

At his meeting with Italian President Pertini, Alan Garcia talked about the agricultural problem in Peru, a subject which he also discussed with some agricultural cooperatives in Rome. The nourishment emergency is the main reason for his 6-day trip to the PRC, which starts on 5 July 1984.

Alan Garcia finished the interview by saying: "I have asked that my visit be oriented toward the study of agricultural communes, the transformations undergone in the fields, and the use of advanced technology. Peru's problems are agricultural, and China has very interesting programs."

GEN HUAMAN SEEKS INCREASED AID FOR SOUTH

WA081879 Rome IPS in English 6 Jul 84

[Text] Lima, July 6 (IPS) -- The military governor of southern Peru, where the Army is battling leftist insurgents, today dismissed the head of the region's development corporation, in what was seen as a move to pressure the government into sending more economic aid.

Gen Adrian Huaman is seeking to counter guerrillas of the Luminous Path group through economic support to local villagers as well as military means. But he has had difficulty in securing the funds for this policy from the government.

"The guerrillas at least give them something to eat, passing out what they steal from the mines or from shops. We have nothing to give them," Huaman said last January, when he took over control of the "emergency zone."

That zone, where Luminous Path has been most active, has been under military rule since early 1983.

Huaman was given a small amount of money to buy noodles, powdered milk and other foodstuffs for distribution among villagers loyal to the government, but he has been unsuccessful in his efforts to persuade President Fernando Belaunde Terry's government to invest in job creation in the region.

Caught between a severe economic crisis and pledges to the International Monetary Fund [IMF] that it would curb its budget deficit, the government has been unable to find the money for Huaman's strategy.

The food handouts, combined with fear of the Army, has won the support of some villages in the "emergency zone," but they have not pacified the region, which is still wracked by insurgency.

After a lull of several months, Luminous Path has launched numerous guerrilla attacks in the past two weeks in the provinces of Ayacucho, Huancavelica and Ahuaylas, all under Gen Huaman's command.

When Huaman was called to Lima last week for talks with the Army High Command, it was widely rumored that he was to be removed from his post, and replaced by a more hard-line general.

The High Command, however, quashed such speculation saying that Huaman had only been reporting on the situation in Ayacucho, and was not being replaced.

On his return to Ayacucho today, the general reportedly summoned Virgilio Bustamante, head of the region's development corporation, bawled him out for failing to secure the resources needed for the zone's economic revitalization, and gave him 30 minutes to write his letter for resignation.

Observers here said the dismissal was a bid by Huaman to pressure the central government to find the money to support his plan, despite its grave financial straits.

DEMONSTRATORS SEEK POLITICAL PRISONERS' RELEASE

PY100238 Paris AFP in Spanish 0157 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 9 Jul (AFP) -- More than 15,000 people tonight demonstrated in downtown Montevideo to demand the release of political prisoners and the end of the military government. The demonstration was called by the Multiparty Group, which is made up of political parties, unions, and other social organizations, to commemorate the 11th anniversary of the first major antidictatorial demonstration after the coup d'etat.

Thousands of people carrying flags of the Broad Front invaded the 18 de Julio Avenue, the main avenue in Montevideo, along with hundreds of members of the National Party. The National Leader, Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, was confined to a military base on 16 June.

Security personnel set up a cordon around Independencia Square, where Government House is located, but they did not intervene in the demonstration.

REPORT ON 5 JULY MALDONADO PROTEST, ARRESTS

PY062030 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0930 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Hundreds of people, most of them Blanco Party members, were detained in Maldonado last night. Reporter (Alexis Calimar) has the following information for us from Maldonado:

[Begin (Calimar) recording] Many people were detained, among them National Party department leaders; president of the departmental convention, (Daniel Lois); and the president of the National Party department executive committee, (Edgar Bonilla). This is how the demonstration at San Fernando Plaza in Maldonado this afternoon ended.

Two National Party conventioners went to the San Fernando Plaza at 1500, as they do daily, carrying signs demanding the release of Wilson Ferreira and his son. According to estimates, more than 500 people were there to participate in the protest. At that point police officials arrived and detained a large number of demonstrators. The official number of detainees is not yet known, but it is estimated at about 500, including several National Party conventioners.

The repression was very violent. They went into several stores, bars, and coffee houses around San Fernando Plaza arresting customers and storekeepers and forcing shops to close. The police also entered the premises of Del Este Television Channel 9, which is located in front of San Fernando Plaza, and detained most of the employees inside with the exception of the caretaker. Several reporters were also detained, but some of them were released a while ago.

We can also add that after this operation the police released some of the detainees, mainly women and those people who proved unconnected to the demonstration and who were only passersby. We must report that 200 people are still being held at the Maldonado police station. According to what we have learned, there were some confrontations, but it is not known whether anyone was injured.

This is all we can report directly from Maldonado City. This is (Alexis Calimar) reporting for Radio Carve in Montevideo. [end recording]

We repeat, the report you just heard from (Alexis Calimar) was received last night.

NAVY LEADER URGES BLANCO PARTICIPATION IN TALKS

PY082304 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2303 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 7 Jul (TELAM-DPA) -- Uruguayan Navy Commander in Chief Vice Admiral Rodolfo Invidio today exhorted the National (Blanco) Party to join the talks that the other political parties are holding with the military to find a democratic outcome for Uruguay. Invidio, one of the three military chiefs who participated in the meeting held with political leaders on 6 July, told journalists in Montevideo that during the meeting "willingness was shown" to conclude the institutionalization process after 11 years of a military regime. However, he said that "unfortunately a group was missing at the talks, the National Party, and we hope that it will participate in the future."

It has been reported that the remaining two demonstrators who were detained during a street demonstration on 5 July in Maldonado to demand the immediate and unconditional release of Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, have been released.

BLANCO HEADQUARTERS EVACUATED AFTER BOMB THREAT

PY041812 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0429 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Montevideo, 3 Jul (EFE) -- The headquarters of the Blanco Party was evacuated tonight after the leaders received an anonymous phone call telling them that an explosive device had been placed in the building. The same caller also warned Blanco Party Secretary General Gonzalo Aguirre to "be careful because he could become the target of an attack."

The leaders of this party, which is controlled by the faction led by the imprisoned presidential hopeful Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, reported the threats to the police. The police investigated for about an hour but without any results, which could lead one to believe that the threat could come true. According to neighbors of the Blanco headquarters, the investigations were limited to a nearby bar located on a downtown Montevideo corner from where the telephone call could have been made since there is a pay phone there.

Party Office Attacked

PY032119 Paris AFP in Spanish 1351 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 3 Jul (AFP) -- An office of the National or Blanco Party, has been attacked by a group of unknown persons and the interior was partially destroyed. This information has been released by people close to the party.

The building belongs to the faction that has a majority within the party and which is headed by Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, the presidential candidate of the traditional party.

It has been learned that the building was attacked early on Monday morning by a group of persons who destroyed windows, papers, and banners and who also wrote obscene slogans on the walls.

FERREIRA ALDUNATE'S WIFE ARRESTED, RELEASED

PY082137 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1718 CMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Trinidad, 8 Jul (EFE) -- The wife of leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, who has been prosecuted by the military government, was detained today when she was participating in a demonstration for the release of the imprisoned leader. Susana Sienra de Ferreira Aldunate was taken to a police station along with a score of other people, including Ferreira Aldunate's secretary.

Police authorities have prohibited the access of journalists to the police station and they have not yet released any information on the incident. Ferreira Aldunate's wife had traveled to Trinidad to visit her husband in jail.

The Blanco leader, presidential candidate for the National [Blanco] Party, was arrested and confined to a military unit on 16 June when he returned to Uruguay after living in exile for 11 years.

[Madrid EFE in Spanish at 2109 GMT on 8 July reports that "the wife of Uruguayan presidential candidate Wilson Ferreira Aldunate was released this afternoon after being held for more than 2 hours at a police station in Trinidad." It adds that "EFE was told that the demonstrators were released after they were given police records." Mrs Ferreira Aldunate is quoted as stating that she "was treated well and that she spent her 2-hour arrest at one of the station patios along with the other arrested demonstrators.]

FERREIRA'S DAUGHTER MEETS FRENCH OFFICIALS

PY070125 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Excerpt] A cable from Paris reports that the daughter of Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, Silvia Ferreira (Morelli), has been received in Paris by Danielle Mitterrand, the wife of the French president. During the meeting, Silvia Ferreira reportedly informed Mrs Mitterrand of the Uruguayan situation and of the status of her father and other Uruguayan political prisoners. Mrs Mitterrand was very understanding and she expressed her solidarity. She was also very interested in the conditions of Uruguayan political prisoners, Silvia Ferreira said during a press conference held at the headquarters of the French Left Radical Movement in Paris.

Silvia Ferreira also met with French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy and members of the Senate and the National Assembly. National Assembly members told her that a delegation of French legislators and of representatives of various political parties would probably travel to Uruguay at the end of August to seek her father's release.

LAWYERS ON TIES WITH U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS AGENCY

PY051833 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] The Uruguayan Bar Association has clarified the activities carried out by its human rights commission. It states that the latter and the cooperation that it has undertaken in the field of human rights with other organizations has nothing to do with a similar agency which exists and functions at the U.S. Embassy. Thus it has no ties with the latter.

FRG'S KOHL MEETS WITH PRESIDENT, MAKES SPEECH

FL092050 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1840 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- President Miguel de la Madrid and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl today began their first round of talks at Los Pinos, the presidential residence. At 1030 the Mexican president and his wife Paloma Cordero de la Madrid received the German official and his wife. The two couples exchanged gifts and the two leaders went immediately to the Morelos Room to begin their first round of talks on bilateral matters.

Before his appointment with President Miguel de la Madrid, Helmut Kohl, accompanied by Ramon Aguirre Velazquez, chief of the Department of the Federal District, placed a wreath at the Monument to the Fatherland. After paying his respects at the monument, Kohl signed the distinguished visitors book.

Reports on Talks

LD092204 Hamburg DPA in German 2032 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Jul (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl is very satisfied with the results of his first talk with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid. Both men shared a common basis in assessing many problems, German Government spokesman Juergen Sudhoff said today. The chancellor described his trip as "politically rewarding" [words indistinct]. The close direct contacts are to be continued. The chancellor arrived in Mexico yesterday from Argentina on a 4-day official visit.

After today's talk, which extended to almost 2 hours, longer than scheduled, the German side received the impression that it is wanted as a partner in talks. The Federal Government's intention to open up new vistas of German foreign policy through new forms of dialogue had borne fruit in Mexico, Sudhoff said. He added: The Argentine response can be heard in Mexico, too." Kohl would ask the European Community to respond to Latin America's readiness to engage in a dialogue. In his talk, Kohl gave his host an assessment of East-West relations as seen by the FRG. De la Madrid expressed his country's interest in a resumption of the East-West dialogue with the aim of reducing tensions. Kohl also explained to Mexico the Federal Republic's relationship with the United States, which he described as a close and proven friend and one of the protecting powers of Berlin.

[Passage indistinct] The efforts of Salvadoran President Napoleon Duarte to lessen domestic tensions found "receptive ears" in Mexico. Mexico appealed to Europe to support Duarte in his efforts to eliminate economic and social disparities. The chancellor pointed out that he supported [passage indistinct]. Kohl asked his host to explain Mexico's assessment of the events in Nicaragua. [passage indistinct]

Urges North-South Dialogue

LD100855 Hamburg DPA in German 2308 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Jul (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl has spoken in favor of a dialogue between the developing and industrial nations. In his first public speech during his 4-day visit to Mexico, Kohl told the German-Mexican Chamber of Trade and Commerce in Mexico City on Monday [9 July] that all states are justified in expecting more from international solidarity "than one-sided measures and international goint-it-alone. A sensible North-South dialogue is a piece of practical peace policy," he affirmed, and gave the assurance that his government would resist all protectionist influences.

The chancellor praised Mexico, which has won trust and respect in the international world for its efforts, not without sacrifice, to overcome its foreign trade difficulties. This responsible position is clearly also affecting Latin America, Kohl said, recalling the June debtors' conference of Latin American states. Its result was seen by the Federal Government as an "appeal" to the industrial states for an intensive dialogue.

The Federal Government is especially concerned with the "opening of our markets to products from the developing countries." These should also be able to sell semi-finished and finished products.

Mexico would need foreign investment to overcome its crisis, the federal chancellor said. A suitable investment climate is therefore necessary. Mexico has shown its good will in this respect. According to Ernesto Warnholtz, president of the Chamber of Trade and Commerce, "We are currently experiencing a readiness by the Mexican authorities to show their openness toward foreign capital." The regulations which had been relaxed in February offered opportunities for expansion and new investments.

PRC'S FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT IN AUGUST

PA070155 Paris AFP in Spanish 0015 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Jul (AFP) -- The Mexican Foreign Relations Secretariat today announced that PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian will make an official visit to Mexico on 4 August. This will be the first time since the two countries established diplomatic relations that a PRC foreign minister will visit Mexico.

The Mexican Secretariat says that the occasion "will serve for an evaluation of the progress made in bilateral economic, cultural, and technical-scientific exchanges over the last 12 years, and for discussion of international matters of joint interest."

AMBASSADOR INVITES LEGISLATORS TO VISIT ROK

FL070046 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2203 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- The ambassador of the Republic of Korea (Chong Hui Kuk), paid a courtesy visit on the Senate leader, Miguel Gonzalez Avelar, and exchanged points of view with him on the diplomatic relations existing between his country and Mexico. During the visit, the South Korean visitor invited a delegation of Mexican legislators to visit the ROK soon to continue strengthening the friendly relations that exist between the two nations.

The Korean ambassador stressed the magnificent cultural, commercial, and economic relations that exist between his country and Mexico, and stated that in 1964 he had been in Mexico as counsellor at his country's embassy.

FOREIGN RELATIONS OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM EUROPE

FL031512 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0245 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's Foreign Relations Under Secretary Alfonso de Rosenzweiber Diaz returned today at the conclusion of a tour of Europe. He said relations with Hungary, Poland, Sweden, and Romania have been strengthened. He added that during his tour he was able to broaden trade and scientific relations as well as technological exchanges with those four European nations. The visit, he said, was interesting and important for Mexico because the results are highly positive.

SENATOR RAPS U.S. BASE CONSTRUCTION IN HONDURAS

FL031458 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Construction of a U.S. naval base in Honduras is contrary to the Contadora Group's peace efforts, Mexican Senator Jose Patrocinio Gonzalez Blanco stressed here today. The senator reiterated that Mexico's foreign policy toward the Central American isthmus will remain unchanged despite eventual foreign pressures. Neither Mexico's foreign policy nor the country's stability are subject to outside pressure, he stressed.

The senator said that any tendency aimed at further arming or militarizing the region is contrary to the peace efforts undertaken by Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, and Mexico in the Central American region.

PSUM OPPOSES CURRENT PARTY REGISTRATION SYSTEM

PA070304 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 2 Jul 84 p 1

[By Jose Luis Uribe O.]

[Excerpts] The Unified Socialist Party of Mexico [PSUM] declared yesterday that it opposes the current system of political party registration, claiming that it denies the rights of association and eligibility and violates constitutional guarantees. The PSUM also demanded that the Law on Political Organizations and Electoral Processes (LOPPE) be amended to restore a system that guarantees democratic freedom and an effective election.

The PSUM Central Committee Political Commission said that the Socialists feel that the participation of political parties in the elections without previous registration by a state organization is appropriate. "This is one of the most undemocratic features of the current electoral law, many parts of which are unconstitutional and undemocratic."

The commission declared that after discussing at length the issue of political parties requesting electoral registration, it resolved that the PSUM opposes the registration of the so-called Mexican Labor Party because that party has demonstrated a provocative attitude since its creation. The commission also stated that the PSUM rejects the United Mexican Party, which is "led by and consists almost solely of one man, the known criminal Mario Guerra Leal, who has been a tool for the Mexican Government, fascist groups, and the CIA."

It also reiterated its criticism and rejection of government maneuvers to garner a majority of votes for the government at the electoral boards through the registration of the Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution [PARM], which has always been a direct tool of the government secretariat and the incumbent president.

Finally, the political commission called on all Mexican democratic forces to fight for the amendment of the current electoral law, as this is the only way to guarantee clean elections and the free participation of all of the country's political forces.

Meanwhile, the Social Democratic Party (PSD) announced yesterday that although political reforms are being undone, and despite the government secretariat's animosity toward political institutions, the PSD will present candidates for the 1985 federal elections and will also take part in various state, municipal, and legislative elections. This decision was reached at the party's national commission meeting last weekend, the PSD added.

5 LEFTIST PARTIES SIGN DECLARATION OF UNITY

PA082201 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 4 Jul 84 pp 7a, 8a

[Jorge Cruickshank Garcia column: "Unity of the Left For National Sovereignty"]

[Excerpts] On 20 June, after several meetings of commissions appointed for this purpose, a historic event in the struggle to achieve the unity of the nation's leftist forces took place. The Peoples Socialist Party, the Socialist Workers Party, the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico, the Communist Left Unity, and the Socialist Current agreed to undertake unified actions with regard to specific aspects of the struggle being waged by the people's forces.

On signing their declaration of this agreement, the five revolutionary organizations indicated that "even without considering a wide range of issues that can also lead to agreed unity of action, there is current agreement on the positive value of the joint communique issued by the Governments of Mexico, India, Sweden, Tanzania, and Greece on nuclear disarmament and international security."

The five organizations promised to organize and promote the struggle for peace, solidarity, and anti-imperialism, and to develop a broad mass movement to prevent nuclear war. They also assessed the meeting held by 11 countries in Cartagena, Colombia, as very important, and demanded that firm steps be taken to establish a Latin American resistance front against imperialism's economic attacks, political arrogance, and divisive maneuvers.

They agreed on the need to adopt effective collective measures to impose international negotiations on the achievement of a substantial modification in the unfair and unbearable conditions affecting international economic relations, particularly in the financial and trade relations between our countries and the developed capitalist economies. They indicated that in Mexico's case, the interests of the nation and of the workers make a basic change in the conditions for the payment of the country's foreign debt necessary and essential and that patriotic measures to apply anti-imperialist pressure should be implemented.

They also declared that the defense of the people's standard of living is a central issue and they charged that both the urban and rural workers bear the burden of the effects of the crisis and the abuses committed by the large bourgeoisie and imperialism.

The fact is that an important step has been taken toward the goal of joining forces that will serve the people's highest interests and Mexico's national sovereignty.

PSR LEADER DISCUSSES LEFTIST 'DISUNITY'

PA302311 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 25 Jun 84 pp 3, 4

[Excerpts] According to Roberto Jaramillo -- the most recent defector from the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico [PSUM] -- the irresponsibility, charlatanism, and ambitions of the members of the Mexican Communist Party [PCM] have ruined leftist unity in this country and turned the PSUM into "a weak party involved in a permanent internal struggle, a party in crisis, a party that is merely a house of cards which can be blown away."

As leader of the Revolutionary Socialist Party [PSR], Jaramillo wants the Federal Electoral Commission to recognize that organization. According to Jaramillo, there is disunity in the ranks of the national left, and he claims that there must be either rectification based on serene analysis and acknowledgment of the errors made or the left will be swept away by the masses, who will look for their own leaders and forms of struggle.

Jaramillo, who along with the PCM and other leaders led Valentin Campa to a presidential campaign against Jose Lopez Portillo in 1976 and who in 1979 strengthened the so-called Coalition of the Left [Coalicion de Izquierda] by promoting the creation of the PSUM after merging his PSR with the Mexican Workers Party [PMT], the Mexican People's Party [PPM], the Political Action Movement [Movimiento de Accion Politica] (MAP), and the PCM, says: "This unitarian program was foiled and today we are paying the consequences." He unhesitatingly blames the leaderships for today's divided left, and he strongly questions their participation in the crisis. Here is the interview he granted:

[Vizcaino] Some claim that the PSUM, today comprised only of the old PCM, Gazcon Mercado's PPM, and the MAP, is disappearing. What is your opinion as an insider? Are the PMT and the PSR the options?

[Jaramillo] The PSUM will not disappear. It will continue as the old party that originated it, the PCM, and with the leaders who were there, who have now assumed full responsibility within the PSUM. Only the name has changed.

[Vizcaino] What, then, are the prospects for the left?

[Jaramillo] I believe that the left will continue this way for some time. The task is not easy. The objective is to transform society. But the division of the left is not exclusive to Mexico. The same thing has happened to socialists and revolutionaries all over the world. Naturally, in the country's current crisis, what is happening to us now is regrettable. Our own mistakes and weaknesses have led us to this. But this cannot go on forever. The Mexican left must regroup; it must make rectifications and analyses and reorganize its forces.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH SEEN AS U.S. WEAPON

PA061920 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 2 Jul 84 p 3

[Report by Yolanda Garcia Montes]

[Text] U.S. linguists, psychologists, sociologists, and anthropologists are in Chiapas State to study the Indian cultures so the Reagan administration can gain greater control of Central America.

Anthropologists Roberto Carmack and Gary Gossen, who have settled in that region, are in charge of a research project on the Chamulas community. They receive economic support from the U.S. Government. Carmack's studies are endorsed by such Mexican organizations as the National Indian Institute and the Center for Maya Studies at the National Autonomous University of Mexico. The purpose of their research is to use the results to counteract a possible revolutionary action in the event the conflicts in Central America are intensified.

As a result of this research, the Indian communities have undergone changes, such as the loss of their sense of cooperation and unity in work.

American universities have played an important role in these studies; for example, Harvard University has produced at least 500 professional theses that help make the zone's strategic locations familiar.

The available data and figures show that in the last 20 years most of the anthropological research in Mexico has been conducted by U.S. institutions. The subjects dedicated to the study of the Indian cultures have developed spontaneously and their progress is due to the expansion of U.S. imperialism and, more recently, to the Reagan administration's warmongering policy. In this way, anthropology is turned into a powerful instrument for political, military, and economic control of the countries that are falling under the influence of U.S. research.

CUBANS SEEKING TO ENTER U.S. DEPORTED TO PANAMA

FL071628 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0220 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Unofficial sources today said that 38 Cubans who attempted to enter the United States with false passports and who were arrested yesterday at the Mexico City International Airport have been deported to Panama. The Cubans, seven of whom are minors, said that during last January and February they legally left Cuba for Panama, intending to work in the United States later. They added that they did not want to return to Panama because there is no work, they have no housing, and, in general, conditions are bad.

The deported Cubans flew to Panama on a regular flight.

BRIEFS

PARM BECOMES LEGAL PARTY -- The Federal Electoral Commission has granted legal recognition to the Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution [PARM]. The commission ruled that the PARM has met all the requirements of the Law on Political Organizations and Electoral Processes for definitive registration as a national political party. [Summary] [Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 20 Jun 84 p 2 PA]

INFLATION RATE DROPPING -- Mexico City, 5 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- The Bank of Mexico has reported that the June 1983 inflation rate was 3.6 percent higher than that of June 1984. The average rate of inflation between June 1983 and June 1984 was 67.1 percent, indicating a downward trend in inflation since May 1983. The bank also reported that in the first 6 months of 1984 inflation increased 30.4 percent compared with 41 percent in the corresponding period of 1983. The price of goods increased 4.2 percent over the May 1984 rate. Wholesale prices in Mexico City rose 3.3 percent. [Excerpts] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0003 GMT 6 Jul 84 FL]

UNDERWATER MINING RESTRICTIONS -- The Mexican Government has declared that no multinational firm or industrialized country that has rejected the UN Convention on the 1982 Law of the Sea will be permitted to explore, exploit, or commercialize the minerals found in Mexico's national waters. Permission in this regard has already been denied to multinational firms and the Governments of the FRG, the United States, Great Britain, France, and Japan. [Summary] [Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 18 Jun 84 p 3 PA]

COSTA RICAGUTIERREZ RECEIVES NOTE FROM NICARAGUA ON SHIP ISSUE

San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Report by Esther Montenegro]

[Text] Foreign Relations Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez recently received a letter signed by Victor Hugo Tinoco, Nicaraguan acting foreign minister, asking him to permit the unloading of the ship Freedom, which is currently at anchor in Puerto Rico bearing a shipment consigned to the Nicaraguan Institute of Mines and Hydrocarbons.

The letter says that because of inadequate handling of information, some news agencies have speculated about the nature and destination of the cargo aboard the Freedom. Apparently, the Costa Rican Government has adopted measures to prevent the ship from reaching its destination in Costa Rica.

The note adds that Tinoco takes the liberty of officially making it clear to our country's foreign minister that the ship has left Puerto Rico for Puerto Limon with a shipment of 14 containers containing explosives and blasting accessories to be used in the development of Nicaragua's mining industry, according to a contract between the Nicaraguan Institute of Mines and Hydrocarbons and EXPLONSA of Brazil, which is represented in Central America by the Lodinsa company.

Since these reports are not consistent with actual facts, the Nicaraguan Government asks the distinguished Costa Rican Government to authorize the entry and unloading of the ship, providing the necessary facilities to ensure that the cargo is not subject to unnecessary detention. The letter adds that the Nicaraguan Government trusts that Costa Rica's authorities will provide the necessary cooperation to this end, thereby facilitating the development of a priority area in Nicaragua's development plans. The letter concludes: I take the liberty of reiterating my appreciation and respect to your excellency.

[Signed] Victor Hugo Tinoco, acting foreign minister

When questioned about the letter, Minister Gutierrez said:

[Begin Gutierrez recording] I have been trying to contact Armando Arauz [National Security Council coordinator] to tell him about this letter and to ask for a meeting of the Security Council. Needless to say, it is worth calling attention to the fact that this shipment has gone from being a CIA shipment for the Nicaraguan subversives to a shipment to be used by the Nicaraguan Government in mining operations.

My first reaction would be, therefore, to point out this profound change in the nature of the cargo aboard the Freedom. It would be fitting to ask the Costa Rican political groups that held that this cargo should not be unloaded in our country what their attitude will be now. [end recording]

The foreign minister was also asked if he has already sent a response to the Nicaraguan Government on the issue of the Nicaraguan who was arrested a few days ago at the Juan Santamaria Airport in our country. The minister said that he is waiting for the Costa Rican Security Ministry to send him some documents before responding to the Nicaraguan Government.

MONGE DISCUSSES 'REVITALIZATION' OF ECONOMY

PA062015 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] During the opening of an economists' congress, to which he was invited, Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge said that the country's revitalization is a tenacious, constant process. This effort must be permanent, and production processes must be modern and efficient. The country's revitalization is a patriotic, fraternal task which must be based on a solid family spirit and which demands active and responsible cooperation from all social sectors.

Monge added: We have stabilized our currency, stopped the scourge of inflation, checked unemployment, and given attention to foreign obligations. I hereby reiterate for the nth time that I will have the right to private property respected, but I reassert, also for the nth time and with deep conviction, that the struggle for social justice cannot be negotiated, not is it subject to the interests of any particular political sector, Monge said. He also said: In our struggle for social justice, we will not surrender before conservative, reactionary groups that lack solidarity and think only of filling their pockets.

The president said in conclusion: On opening this congress, I express my best wishes for its success and the welfare of every one of its participants, in the certainty that their efforts will be decisive for the country's integrated development.

MONGE APPOINTS NEW DEPUTY FINANCE MINISTER

PA060437 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] President Luis Alberto Monge today appointed Rodrigo Bolanos new deputy finance minister. Until his appointment, Bolanos held the post of adviser in the same ministry. The position of deputy minister had been vacant since 15 April, when Luis Fernando Diaz resigned.

EL SALVADORDUARTE DISCUSSES GOALS OF UPCOMING FRG VISIT

PA091822 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0541 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Jul (DPA) -- President Jose Napoleon Duarte's trip to the FRG next Sunday, 15 July, is intended primarily to thank the West German Government and people "for their understanding and efforts to help El Salvador." This was asserted by President Duarte to DPA. He added that the FRG's understanding toward El Salvador was quite valuable for democracy and specifically helped to carry out electoral process.

Duarte added that his country has welcomed the statements by certain West German officials on the Salvadoran situation, and approved the appointment of a new West German ambassador after a period of time in which Bonn decided to withdraw its ambassador from San Salvador. The Salvadoran president pointed out that the FRG "proved its faith in the recent electoral event and is now granting its support to El Salvador, which now has a full democracy." He added that the attendance of a large West German delegation at his inaugural ceremony "was a sign of this support and the strengthening of relations between the two countries."

"For this reason and the esteem and consideration that I have for the West German Government and people, I have decided to make the trip so that my presence helps strengthen the democratization process in El Salvador. It will also help them to better understand the economic situation and the humanitarian factors related to El Salvador." Lastly, Duarte said that he considers the relations with European countries, particularly with the FRG, important because this helps achieve a balance regarding the excellent relations that are maintained with the United States.

MSGR ROSAS CHAVEZ RESPONDS TO GUERRILLAS' CHARGES

PA070425 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Msgr Gregorio Rosas Chavez, auxiliary bishop of San Salvador, interviewed by station director Roberto Castaneda; date, place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Castaneda] A few days ago, the local and international media cited Radio Venceremos, the Salvadoran guerrillas' official radio station, as saying that your homilies and your statements reveal that you have rejected your roots, because you now defend the rich instead of the poor, and therefore the guerrillas do not consider it advisable to permit the church to mediate in the Salvadoran conflict.

[Rosas Chavez] From what I have seen in news dispatches and certain summaries, the comment was not based on my arguments, but instead took the form of what we could call a personal attack. As far as the issue of mediation is concerned, the church feels that anything that could contribute to peace is (?within our purview).

[Castaneda] It would seem that Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas has successfully obtained substantial aid in Europe for [words indistinct]. What can you tell us about this?

[Rosas Chavez] Europe has shown great interest in our problems. Our brothers are observing us and would like to give us a hand. I don't have exact information about this aid, but I do know that various groups wanted to hear in person from his lips a calmer, more dispassionate assessment of what is happening in El Salvador.

[Castaneda] Monsignor, one last question. You are accused of having shifted to the right. What have you to say?

[Rosas Chavez] Some months ago, I was threatened with death for siding with the left. This is an indication of the independence of the church. This is the most serious aspect of our work: That we cannot seek the approval of one particular sector or fulfill commitments to a particular sector, but that we seek, above all, the benevolence of God. To the extent that we are true to God, we will be true to the people.

COMMITTEE REPORTS JUNE FIGURES FOR MISSING, DEAD

PA091703 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] In its June report, the Committee of Mothers of Political Prisoners, Missing Persons, and Victims of Political Crimes of El Salvador disclosed that disappearances and violent deaths have continued in various parts of the country. According to their investigations and tally, 40 people disappeared in June and 86 were killed in a wave of violence and at the hands of death squads. This occurred in various areas of El Salvador in the first 30 days of the new government.

Paradoxically, the Committee of Mothers noted, the president said in San Miguel this weekend that he was proud that in the first month of his administration there had not been a single complaint regarding abuse of authority.

ARMY OPERATIONS CONTINUE IN MORAZAN, LA UNION

PA090347 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Some 3,000 Army troops are continuing their counterinsurgency operations in northern La Union and Morazan Departments for the 4th consecutive day. Military reports indicate that at least three rebel camps have been eradicated this weekend and that about seven leftists have been killed. Meanwhile, the Army has reported that it suffered four wounded in the fighting with the FMLN in the last 4 days, particularly in the northern La Union and Morazan Department.

FMLN GENERAL COMMAND ORDERS HALT TO ROAD TRAFFIC

PA091604 Clandestine Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Attention Salvadoran transporters. The FMLN General Command has ordered the paralyzation of traffic on the country's roads as of 1800 hours on Monday. The FMLN General Command is asking all FMLN military units and fighters to enforce compliance with this order which will be effective until the General Command orders the resumption of road traffic. This order will be broadcast on Radio Venceremos and Radio Farabundo Marti.

CLANDESTINE RADIOS REPORT ON MILITARY ACTIONS

Clashes in La Union, Morazan

PA100032 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] On 7 July, the FMLN forces attacked enemy positions at the cemetery in Santa Rosa de Lima, La Union Department. We seized 2 M-16 rifles; 1 M-60 machinegun and 2,000 cartridges of various calibers in this action. The enemy suffered 5 casualties. Our attrition operations against the enemy are continuing. The puppet Army troops are not safe in any of the big towns in the eastern part of the country.

On Saturday, 7 July, our forces clashed with enemy troops 2 km north of Lolotique, in Morazan Department. We killed two and wounded several of Colonel Domingo Monterrosa's men from the battered 3d Infantry Brigade in this clash.

Our nationwide campaign is advancing. Long live the workers' heroic struggle! Let us defeat Duarte's capitulation!

We continue to control the main highways in the east. On Saturday 7 July, we set up a road block on the Pan-American Highway, using 50 vehicles. Our forces destroyed a fuel tanker on the same day.

Our revolutionary forces are operating at every strategic point in the country's east, in the towns and on the roads. The dictatorship's Army has been unable to stop our forces' advance, our attrition maneuvers, and our sabotage operations against its troops and installations. Long live the workers' heroic struggle! Let us defeat Duarte's capitulation! We are the people in arms! We are the workers' army!

Fighting in Usulután Casualties

PA100338 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Excerpts] The FMLN is fighting in the San Agustín Tres Calles area. We have received reports from this region of Usulután Department stating that our military units have clashed with enemy battalions and have continued to wear down the enemy troops. The reports note that our units in San Agustín Tres Calles attacked the misnamed Atonal Battalion and the (Bracamonte) Battalion, with small arms fire and mines, inflicting casualties on both groups. The detonation of several mines produced confusion among members of the Atonal Battalion, who fired on units from the (Bracamonte) Battalion, increasing the number of casualties.

Meanwhile, Forces from the Rafael Antonio Arce Zablah Brigade, BRAZ, ambushed Cavalry Battalion units on the Coastal Highway. The report notes that on Monday, 9 July, BRAZ guerrilla units ambushed cavalry forces on the Coastal Highway, using small arms fire and mines. The ambush was carried out at (Los Frailes), on the Valle de San Juan farm. Continuing our policy of attrition against the dictatorship's troops, we inflicted four casualties, two dead and two wounded, in this ambush. Our units withdrew without any problem. This report, received from Usulután, was sent by Companero Commander Roberto Jiménez.

On 28 June, the FMLN began its "Long live the workers' heroic struggle, let us defeat Duarte's capitulation" military campaign by occupying the Cerrón Grande Dam, annihilating an enemy battalion and the units sent as reinforcements, and recovering their weapons. From the outset of this military campaign, we have inflicted 569 casualties on the dictatorship's troops, both dead and wounded, counting those inflicted on the Arce Battalion in San Miguel, and those resulting from actions in other parts of the country.

GUATEMALA

SALVADORAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

PA100409 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] New Salvadoran Foreign Minister Jorge Eduardo Tenorio arrived in Guatemala on an official visit today with a message from his government for the Guatemalan Government and people, Salvadoran Foreign Minister Tenorio was introduced to the press this afternoon by Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Díaz-Duran.

Tenorio, speaking on behalf of his government and President Jose Napoleon Duarte, congratulated the Guatemalan people on the results of the recent elections, viewing them as a great step toward the achievement of democracy in Guatemala.

Questioned by the press about the Salvadoran situation and the Central American crisis, particularly the tension with the Sandinist government, he said that his government is willing to engage in dialogue and that it respects the 21-point Contadora document, because, he said, we believe in the principle of self-determination; we trust that the Nicaraguan Government will respect this principle and will seek a peaceful solution of the existing problems.

Foreign Minister Tenorio said that the reason for his visit is to express fraternal greetings and to strengthen bilateral ties. He will also be visiting other countries in the region.

The Salvadoran foreign minister said that his country respects treaties and the principles of international law, thus practically declaring recognition of the independence of the territory of Belize. Nevertheless, Tenorio said that his country feels deep respect for Guatemala and that it does not meddle in domestic problems. However, it does recognize the principles of international law, which include the independence of the territory of Belize.

TALKS WITH UK ON BELIZE RESUME IN NEW YORK

PA070032 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2330 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Guatemala City, 6 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- It was officially announced here today that the Governments of the United Kingdom and Guatemala resumed talks in New York today to seek a definitive solution to their differences over Belize. "The talks are exploratory and are designed to set the parameters for formal talks leading to a definitive, reasonable solution that takes account of Guatemala's rights and the vital interests of the parties involved," according to an official communique that was distributed here today.

The bulletin stated that, as at previous meetings, the Guatemalan Government continues to "claims its rights to the territory of Belize." "The fact that Guatemala is participating in these talks does not in any way imply that it recognizes either the independence granted unilaterally to Belize or the existence of a state of Belize," the bulletin added.

The Guatemalan delegation is led by former Foreign Minister Alfonso Alonso Lima, who is currently an adviser to Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade. The British delegation is headed by Brian White, director of the Mexico and Central America Department of the Foreign Office in London. It includes representatives of the Belizean Government. The talks are a continuation of those that took place on 7 February at the UN headquarters in New York.

SPAIN REJECTS GOVERNMENT STAND ON EMBASSY INCIDENT

PA061625 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] It was officially reported this afternoon that the Spanish Government rejects Guatemala's acceptance of moral responsibility for the incidents that occurred on 31 January 1981.

On Tuesday of last week, during a press conference granted to national and international journalists at the national palace, the Guatemalan head of state said that his government accepted moral responsibility for the incident that occurred at the Spanish Embassy. He rejected all possibility of economic compensation because the incident had occurred during the previous government.

The Spanish Government's refusal was announced today by Mercedes Rico Carabia, general director for Latin America of the Spanish Foreign Ministry. She also said that Spain cannot accept Guatemala's offer because all nations must comply with norms of international law and safeguard diplomats. Finally, it was learned that the Spanish Government has demanded that the Guatemalan Government accept its international responsibility as well as the consequences of this acceptance, both moral and material.

The Spanish Embassy in Guatemala was burned on 31 January 1981 by the Lucas [General Romeo Lucas Garcia] regime. Spain broke its diplomatic relations with our country the next day. Since then, only a Spanish consulate has operated here.

NATIONAL COORDINATING BOARD OFFICIALS RESIGN

PA061858 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Excerpts] It has been reported that four National Democratic Coordinating Board [Coordinadore Nacional Democratica] members have resigned from the party. At least 80 percent of the party members will also resign in support of the resignation of the Political Council president, newsman Alfredo Vinals Perucina; organization coordinator Jorge Diaz, subsidiaries coordinator Manuel Eme; and Political Council member Guillermo Diaz Oliva. The four -- founding members of the board since they organized the party while the current national coordinator, Jose Miguel Barrios, was abroad in the wake of the military coup of 23 March 1982 -- submitted their resignations, not only from their high leadership positions but also as members of the organization, which had been provisionally registered as a political party. The organization came in last in the recent elections. This was due to the fact that 1 day before political propaganda was forbidden the national coordinator announced, during a press conference, that the organization would not participate in the elections. This was a unilateral decision by a person who did not have the power to make it.

HONDURASGOVERNMENT CLARIFIES STAND ON REVIEW OF AGREEMENTS

PA091511 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] The Government of the Republic reports the following in view of some reports which have been published by the media:

1. The National Security Council headed by the president of the Republic has reviewed several important matters during the last few days, one of which involved an analysis of some existing military and economic agreements between Honduras and the United States.
2. The review of these juridical instruments was made in order to serve our highest national interests and is based on the sovereign right of each state to evaluate and change, if it so wishes, its international commitments, foreseeing the historical evolution and changes inherent in a world which is undergoing constant transformation.
3. This does not in any way imply that the traditional friendly relations between Honduras and the United States are deteriorating. Quite the contrary, to the extent that our mutual interests are duly attended to, cooperation and confidence will be increasingly solid. We share common ideals and values insofar as pertains to a strict adherence to the policy on human rights, peace in Central America, growing democratization of the region, and international social justice with the United States because of its open, pluralistic, and democratic system.

SUAZO PRAISES 'EXCELLENT' RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PA091621 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] President Roberto Suazo Cordova said over the weekend that our relations with the U.S. Government and people continue to be good and excellent despite rumors of a chill in such relations. Suazo said that those who are spreading the rumor that Honduras is moving away [alejando] from the United States are nothing but adventurers who would like to see Honduras plagued by anarchy and social unrest resulting from subversion, as is the case with some neighboring countries.

Suazo made these statements on Friday at Cedros, where he inaugurated the electric lighting system. He added that he will continue visiting municipalities to demonstrate to those who say the contrary that the Honduran people continue to support him.

COMMENTARY: AGREEMENTS DAMAGE NATIONAL INTEREST

PA071444 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Station commentary: "Revision of the Military Agreements With the United States"]

[Text] The news from the Presidential House following a National Security Council meeting for a revision of the military agreements with the United States is an encouraging sign regarding the amendments the government should make.

On several occasions this station has talked about the need to correct a most outrageous mistake that confirms the government's lack of ability to negotiate important issues, such as the nation's dignity, trampled on by government officials who have placed our country in a vulnerable and shameful position.

When the new Honduran Armed Forces chief delivered his very significant speech, this station urged the government to revise the military agreements. The Armed Forces, through its new commander in chief, promised the Honduran people that mistakes would be corrected. It was necessary that the government do something to rectify the mistakes.

After yesterday's National Security Council meeting at the Presidential House, the foreign minister and the Armed Forces chief said that the National Security Council would revise the military agreements with the United States. If this is done, it will be an act of justice and national dignity. Those who made the signing of such agreements possible committed an unforgivable act of treason against their country.

This station was always opposed to those agreements. We always said that no decent Honduran would accept the submissive nature of the agreements.

We remember how many times we were criticized before the international community because we could not accept a constitutional regime's being an accessory to something so harmful to the dignity of the Honduran people.

When the negotiations started, the government did not want to admit that the nation's sovereignty would be harmed with the establishment of a military base to train thousands of Salvadoran soldiers. The former Armed Forces commander in chief and high-ranking government officials did not want to admit this, perhaps because they really believed in the importance of the military training center or because they did not want to go against the decision of General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, the former chief in Honduras. We would like to believe that the latter was the reason.

It was embarrassing to have to listen to such arguments while U.S. newspapers were reporting that the Honduran Government had made a large land concession in Colon Department to establish the Regional Military Training and Security Center [CREMS]

The government and Gen Alvarez Martinez lied to the Honduran people. The CREMS was established before the eyes of thousands of Hondurans, who saw the Salvadoran soldiers installed here as if they were in their own country.

The CREMS was a gift to El Salvador. We would like to know who served it on a silver platter to El Salvador? We want to know, because those responsible will go down in history as traitors. Someone once told us that the members of the National Security Council were responsible, because it was the National Security Council that approved the shameful concessions. To a certain extent this could be true, but we also realize that decisions at the National Security Council are reached by majority and not unanimously.

Didn't the National Security Council realize that it was giving up part of our territory and bringing shame and dishonor to our country? Honduras did not receive anything in exchange. The Salvadoran ambassador was very explicit when he said that it was not El Salvador's fault that Salvadoran soldiers were training in Honduran territory. This means that the training of Salvadoran soldiers in our territory was a generous offer by the former leaders of the high military command. Although these former military leaders are not retired, they could be brought to face a court-martial for treason against the fatherland. The treason was committed. And it seems to us that these military agreements with the United States can be revised. They favor the other countries, not Honduras, for reasons known to all and with which Hondurans are thoroughly acquainted.

The Honduran Government and the high military command are dutybound to denounce such agreements, if necessary demanding their immediate revision and making the necessary rectifications in those aspects in which our national dignity has been severely damaged.

The United States, as a highly civilized nation, should understand that such an attitude is not even a tiny rebellion by an allied nation, but is simply the exercising of a minimal right to which even the most humiliated and subjugated nation is entitled, especially when its children realize that we have given our body, part of our territory, for a bowl of lentils which wound up in the stomachs of unscrupulous individuals.

ERS TROOPS SAID TO HAVE PROVOKED BORDER INCIDENT

PA091845 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Report by Guillermo Arias Rodriguez, Choluteca correspondent]

[Text] Sandinist relief troops fired at the Treasury Police post in Palo Verde, El Triunfo, Choluteca.

Nicaragua's Sandinist People's Army [EPS] troops opened heavy fire at the Treasury Police post in Palo Verde, El Triunfo municipality, while troops were being replaced.

This happened on Saturday, 7 July, at 0800. Troops from the 11th Infantry Battalion and members of the Treasury Police and Public Security Force had to answer the surprise, unwarranted attack. The action lasted 1 hour, after which the EPS soldiers had to retreat to their own territory.

Sources said that the provocation was carried out inside Nicaraguan territory by the EPS during the customary replacement of troops at the border. They provoked the incident without reason.

The Honduran Army may have inflicted some serious casualties on the aggressors; however, there has been no confirmation of this at this time.

We report this new incident to the foreign minister in order for him to lodge an appropriate protest with his Nicaraguan counterpart and obtain a response on this new incident, which clearly demonstrates the Nicaraguan Government's intention to maintain tension at the border.

PNH AGREEMENT SEEN AS VICTORY FOR URRUTIA FACTION

PA091707 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Excerpt] The National Party of Honduras [PNH] Central Committee, headed by Juan Pablo Urrutia, leader of the Unity and Change Movement, now enjoys full support within the party after achieving an agreement with the leaders of the Rafael Leonardo Callejas faction, following a meeting between the two groups in Tegucigalpa on Thursday. This event, which has very favorable political implications for the Unity and Change Movement, was described by members of the movement as a definitive defeat for the other group, which supported a different plan promoted by Ricardo Zuniga Augustinus, Mario Rivera Lopez, and Callejas, members of the PNH Coordinating Commission. Our sources indicated that in the wake of the unity agreement signed by Urrutia and Callejas, the commission has lost all authority.

NICARAGUA

DANIEL ORTEGA ON TALKS WITH U.S., EAST EUROPE TOUR

AU031335 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Jun 84 p 6

[Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction interviewed by Zdzislaw Antos: "The Nicaraguan People Are Creators of Their Own Future" -- date, place not given]

[Text] [Antos] The fifth anniversary of the overthrow of the dictatorship in your country will soon arrive. What is the most important achievement of the Nicaraguan revolution?

[Ortega] The most important achievement is that for the first time in history the Nicaraguan people are able to create their own future and to think about, discuss, and promote the development of their country. The drive to eliminate illiteracy has been most helpful in implementing these tasks. We began this drive in the first year of our rule because we knew that illiterate people would not be fully able to transform reality. Within a year, we reduced the index of illiteracy from 50 to 11 percent. We are also pleased with progress in reconstructing our war-ravaged country and increasing the bases for a new economy involving socialized sectors in industry and farming.

We are doing this under very difficult conditions of the physical aggression by U.S. imperialism, which is using counterrevolutionary bands. This aggression is costing us thousands and thousands of casualties, and material losses which amounted to \$128 million last year. These losses and the fact that last year's value of our exports amounted to \$450 million illustrate the seriousness of our situation. You see, Nicaragua is also a victim of the economic aggression of imperialism, which is preventing us and other Latin American countries from obtaining loans. Nicaraguan foreign trade is feeling the negative results of the economic policies pursued by highly industrialized capitalist countries.

[Antos] Why is the National Liberation Front called Sandinist? What is Sandinism?

[Ortega] Sandinism is a conviction that Nicaragua needs profound structural changes and is a synthesis of many struggles against the expansionism of U.S. imperialism. As early as the middle of the 19th century Nicaragua first fell victim to U.S. aggression. A series of U.S. military interventions took place between the beginning of the 20th century and Somoza's dictatorship.

General Sandino, who fought against the occupiers, has become a symbol of national independence and sovereignty as well as of social justice. When he began his struggle he stressed that only workers and peasants and their organized power would be able to free the country from the U.S. occupation and that it was necessary to make social changes in favor of the poor people. The October Revolution and the Mexican revolution made a great impression on this thinking.

The National Liberation Front expresses the continuation and expansion of Sandino's ideas and experience. This expansion is a result of the social changes in the world and of the progress made by mankind in the past several decades.

The National Liberation Front has a broad social base. For example, we have in it many priests, some of whom have lost their lives in our struggle and some who continue to work in our ranks for the benefit of various sectors of social life. For example, Father Miguel D'Escoto, our minister of foreign affairs, is a member of the delegation that has visited your country.

[Antos] What are the prospects for peace in Central America?

[Ortega] They are not too good. The United States, which continues to follow a militaristic policy all over the world, is trying to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution. The neighboring states of Honduras and Costa Rica are instruments of U.S. policy. The United States continues to set up military bases and radio stations there, whose programs seek to destabilize our country's political situation. Armed attacks against Nicaragua have continued for 4 years now. We see no prospects for ending this war, not even after some years.

We do appreciate the Contadora states' efforts for peace. We are maintaining direct diplomatic contacts with the Reagan administration, but we think that these contacts are a feature of the election campaign. The U.S. Administration wants to impress the voters that it is serious about detente and peace in the world and Central America, but it is actually pursuing a criminal policy of violating international law in our case.

[Antos] What is the purpose of your visit to Poland and to other socialist countries?

[Ortega] At all times since the victory of our revolution we have continued to stress that we have the right to maintain relations with all the countries in the world. The socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, have shown exemplary attitudes toward us by giving us assistance and by cooperating with us without any attempts to impose any conditions on us. This attitude is completely different from that adopted by the United States. Our relations with the socialist countries have developed consistently in the past 5 years, and our visits are designed to further intensify these relations in every possible way.

We are leaving Poland with feelings of respect, praise, and admiration. Our admiration has been prompted by the fact that Poland has been able by itself to oppose the imperialist efforts to destabilize the country. Our respect has been prompted by the level of your country's development, and our praise and gratitude have been prompted by the fact that you have extended your helping hand in our difficulties.

BAYARDO ARCE ON OPPOSITION, ELECTIONS, EUROPEAN AID

PM060927 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Jun 84 p 9

[FSLN Political Committee Coordinator Bayardo Arce interviewed by Filipe Figueiredo in Lisbon -- date not given]

[Text] DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: U.S. and Nicaraguan leaders have begun direct contacts in Mexico in order, according to the news agencies, to find a peaceful solution to the dispute between the two countries. To whom is this initiative due and to what results do you believe it could lead?

Bayardo Arce: The Sandinist junta made a proposal to the United States about a month ago for holding bilateral negotiations with the aim of finding a solution to the Central American problem. At the time of Secretary of State George Shultz' visit to Managua we agreed to continue a process of private bilateral dialogue during which we could explore the possibilities of finding a solution to the crisis.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: However, the first meeting follows the U.S. Congress approval of \$28 million to support anti-Sandinist activities.

Bayardo Arce: It worried us a great deal that when the preparations for beginning the bilateral dialogue were already under way the Reagan government sought more funds -- specifically, \$28 million -- for the 1985 fiscal year with the aim of continuing the covert war against us. At the same time the Senate defeated an amendment submitted by the Democrats to the effect of forbidding support for a direct intervention by the Reagan administration. We pointed out at the time that these two actions were jeopardizing the possibility of dialogue. However, despite that attitude -- which does not reflect good will -- we believed that we should continue our efforts in order to enable Nicaragua to show the international community its readiness for peace and dialogue, even under these adverse circumstances.

Readiness for Dialogue

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Two kinds of opposition to the Nicaraguan Government junta -- internal and external -- are deemed to exist. How do you view the possibility of dialogue with these forces?

Bayardo Arce: We have maintained an internal dialogue with the forces of civil opposition to the revolution, and I have now been informed that the parties comprising it have requested a dialogue with the government. I believe that it is possible. We can see no prospect of understanding with the counterrevolutionary group organized by the CIA, because its attitude has been to wage a terrorist struggle against our people. Last year it caused over 1,000 deaths among the civilian population and material damage exceeding \$250 million.

Nevertheless, the Nicaraguan Government enacted at the beginning of this year an amnesty law for those wishing to abandon terrorist activity and espouse civil methods. About 1,000 individuals who were in that situation have handed over their weapons and become integrated into national life with full rights. We assume that those who have not taken this opportunity during the law's 6 months in force are those who are totally committed to the U.S. policy of aggression and with whom we could not reach any agreement. If there is dialogue it is preferable to maintain it with those who are directing them, in this instance the U.S. Administration.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Despite that readiness for dialogue with the internal opposition, it is this group that is now demanding the postponement of the elections scheduled for 4 November and is threatening not to participate.

Bayardo Arce: The forces opposed to the revolution had doubts about the Sandinist Front's democratic intentions and convinced themselves that we would not hold elections. So when they were announced for 1985 they pressed for them to be brought forward with the aim of testing our intentions.

We responded by setting them for 4 November. The country is preparing for holding them, with Swedish advice and the assistance of various other European countries. Now those opposition forces, when they see that the elections really will be held and that they have not prepared sufficiently, are seeking their postponement.

However, we are confident that through the internal dialogue the opposition will realize their importance for Central American stability and that it will indeed decide to participate.

Electoral Guarantees

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Are the conditions to enable the opposition to conduct its election campaign guaranteed?

Bayardo Arce: In view of the operation of the state of emergency, to which we had recourse in order to resist external aggression, there are certain limitations on political activity, but there has never been an absolute restriction. The political parties have always been able to express themselves through the newspapers and express their criticisms of the government.

We agree that that activity is not sufficient for an electoral process to be able to take place, and for that reason we have already stated that when the election campaign begins on 8 August, we will guarantee complete political freedom for all parties to enable them to hold their rallies and disseminate their propaganda through the news media, including the state-owned news media. Moreover, we have already announced our intention to lift the state of emergency as of 20 July, which will depend, however, on how the situation of aggression which we are experiencing evolves. But we can assert that at any event there will be conditions for the political mobilization, propaganda, and debate required by truly free elections.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: How have the government junta's relations with the Catholic Church as an institution evolved?

Bayardo Arce: We have met with some lack of understanding toward the revolutionary administration on the part of the Catholic hierarchy, which is adopting a political stance opposed to the government. Unfortunately, this attitude on the part of the bishops has led some priests to feel encouraged to conduct subversive activities. Recently, at the time of the capture of the "internal front" leader, who was organizing the Somozists, we detected the existence of two priests who took part in the purchase of arms and in the organization of underground cells with the aim of conducting terrorist activities within the country.

This case created some problems with the Catholic hierarchy at first, but now, so I have been informed, the matter has been resolved during my European tour, partly because evidence, even televised evidence, was presented of how those two priests had moved arms. Thus an agreement was reached with the church: Permission to reside in the country was withdrawn from one of those involved, who does not have Nicaraguan nationality; the other will remain in the seminary, ceasing to conduct any activity in his parish.

Moreover, this attitude on the part of the Catholic hierarchy has caused an internal split within the church. There is a large section of the clergy who identified with the revolutionary change and who on ascertaining their leaders' attitude entered into conflict with them, but that is a problem with which the government and the Sandinist Front have nothing to do. When this issue began to take shape we issued an official statement on religion in which both the government and the Sandinist Front refrained from taking part in any internal church debate.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: The Nicaraguan Government is apparently now carrying out intensive diplomatic activity with several of its chief representatives visiting European countries. What have been the results of these activities?

Bayardo Arce: For our part we have already met with government representatives in the FRG, Sweden, Finland, Spain, and France and have encountered receptivity and a clear understanding of the problematical situation in Central America and a desire to cooperate with Nicaragua in face of the difficulties it is now encountering and in the development of the process of organizing our first free elections.

This applies to Sweden, which has already sent several advisers to provide technical assistance in the elections, as I said earlier.

In France Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy informed us of his willingness to also cooperate in this field, as well as to review economic cooperation between our two countries, which has increased in recent years.

So we believe that the European governments' attitude has been an understanding one, and we are confident that we can gain from Europe support in finding a solution to the Central American problem, which is basically what we are trying to achieve with these visits.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Is the request for military aid included in these contacts in Europe?

Bayardo Arce: This is an area of cooperation which we have not rejected and which we have discussed with governments which, in accordance with their policy, are able to help us in this field.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Do you believe that the fact that we are in a U.S. presidential election year has influenced the evolution of the situation in Central America? What repercussions could the election results have in the region?

Bayardo Arce: There is no doubt that the evolution of the election campaign in the United States is influenced by the Central American situation. It is virtually a universally accepted fact that one of the weakest elements in favor of Mr Reagan's reelection has been his erroneous policy in the region and the evolution of the situation will certainly influence the result.

In the same way the election result will have repercussions on the Central American situation. Democratic politicians -- and even many Republican politicians -- are afraid that Mr Reagan's reelection could imply a great aggressiveness against Central America, partly because his campaign has had as its watchword the need "to finish what has been started." And one of the things that Mr Reagan has started is the aggression against Nicaragua. We believe that this threat exists, and that is why we are introducing into our permanent policy the need to be alert to the possibility of an escalation of the aggression.

TIRADO LOPEZ ON DESIRE FOR DIALOGUE WITH U.S.

PA092121 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] The revolutionary government seeks not a military confrontation with the United States, but honest and productive dialogue, Commander of the Revolution Victor Manuel Tirado Lopez said yesterday at the second National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen [UNAG] assembly. Tirado Lopez charged the United States with provoking Nicaragua by making false statements about the Government of National Reconstruction.

[Begin Tirado Lopez recording] The U.S. Government is harassing us; it is attacking us from all sides, and accusing us daily of being a disturbing element in Central America. Every day, at all hours, it brings these charges against us. Its plan is to attack us every moment, both verbally, by making false accusations, and militarily. Yet the greatest destabilizing factor in the region is the United States itself. We have not invaded any country or tried to overthrow any government. In contrast, the U.S. Government, through its Central American puppets, has invaded us and has threatened us with a direct military invasion.

We have repeatedly said that we do not want a military solution in Central America, and that we do not now and shall never want a military confrontation with the United States. We want to settle our differences at the negotiating table, not on the battlefield. We insisted to the four countries that comprise the Contadora Group -- Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia -- that we wish to sit down with U.S. representatives. This request was originally rejected by the Reagan administration. At last, however, we were able to overcome U.S. stubbornness and preliminary talks began between our two countries. During the first meeting, we did not discuss the issues in depth. It was a matter of procedure, hammering out the details and the rules that will govern future meetings. [end recording]

Tirado Lopez added that Nicaragua seeks to arrive at a peaceful agreement with the United States. Along those lines, it has insisted on holding meetings, but the Reagan administration has remained tight-lipped about their progress.

[Begin Tirado Lopez recording] We do not want to reach an agreement after almost (?our entire country) has been destroyed. We do not want to arrive at such an agreement. We want an agreement right now, before the United States destroys the country's entire infrastructure and economic sector. We want to speak seriously, without blackmail and without pressure. They want us to negotiate our capitulation. We want to normalize relations on the basis of mutual respect, without interference, without aggression, and from a position of reason, not force.

These talks have been received in some sectors, especially abroad, with objective optimism, but also with great distrust. It is wrong to fall into any of these extremes. One must look at things as they are, without harboring false hope. Undoubtedly, at present there are certain budding expectations because of the negotiations. However, they will be long and complex, and the results, either good or bad, will not be immediate.

We insist that the achievements and the outcome depend to a great extent on the United States. When I say the United States, I am referring not only to the government, but also to the people, news media, congressmen, and all other active forces within that society that, in one way or another, may play an important decisionmaking role. We stress that just as we are prepared to engage in serious conversation, we are also prepared to face war, which is undesirable, and to step up our defense. [end recording]

BORGE PREDICTS UPSURGE IN CONTRA ACTIVITY

PA091705 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez, minister of the interior, has charged that counterrevolutionaries, organized and financed by the CIA, are expected to increase their terrorist activities against our country in the next few days. The objective of these criminal acts is to disrupt the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the Sandinist revolution, Borge said. Borge, a member of the FSLN National Directorate, said that the revolutionary authorities have already taken the necessary steps to neutralize any counterrevolutionary activity that may be undertaken so that the Nicaraguan people can celebrate the fifth anniversary of the Sandinist revolution with their customary anti-imperialist fervor.

GDR EDUCATION MINISTER HONECKER CONTINUES VISIT

Education Cooperation Pact Signed

PA061622 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] The Education Ministries of Nicaragua and the GDR signed a cooperation agreement a few hours ago. Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman signed on behalf of Nicaragua and Margot Honecker, education minister of the GDR, signed on behalf of her country. The agreement envisages the possibility of Nicaraguan Education Ministry officials and companions from the planning and programming office visiting the GDR in the next few months to secure information on that country's educational experience. The agreement also calls for GDR technicians to visit Nicaragua to advise our teachers on special education. Minister Honecker said that the agreement serves to strengthen the ties of friendship and solidarity that exist between the two countries. She said that whatever help the GDR gives to Nicaragua is help from one friend to another, a position based on the principles of Ernst Thaelmann, national hero of the GDR.

GDR Donation for Education

PA071705 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman Bernheim and GDR Education Minister Margot Honecker today offered a press conference in which they announced a GDR donation of teaching materials, audio-visual projectors, and study sheets. The GDR education minister said that it is an honor for her people and government to help Nicaraguan people and their education. The donation arrived in Nicaragua on 21 June. The estimated value of this expression of solidarity is approximately 500,000 cordovas.

Honecker Given Honorary Degree

PA072043 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] As a gesture of recognition of her virtues and merits, the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua, UNAN, awarded an honorary doctoral degree last night to GDR Education Minister Dr Margot Honecker, who is visiting at the head of a high-level GDR delegation. The solemn ceremony was chaired by Dr Carlos Tunnerman, Nicaraguan education minister, Joaquin Solis Piura, minister-president of the National Council for Higher Education; Humberto Lopez Rodriguez, rector of the UNAN in Managua; and Emilio Moreno, Nicaraguan ambassador to the GDR.

Lopez Rodriguez presented the high award to Dr Honecker, leader and builder of education in the GDR, a nation of solidarity. The distinguished visitor expressed thanks for this high and honorable symbol of recognition from the Nicaraguan Government and people, comparing it to her country's highest award for its best sons.

DEMONSTRATION HELD IN SUPPORT OF FATHER PENA

Radio Impacto Report

PA080445 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] The Ecumenical Committee for the Defense of Religion and Worship in Nicaragua, CEDRENIC, issued a communique today in solidarity with the demonstration that the Nicaraguan Catholic Church has scheduled for Monday. This is the first demonstration called by the church, and it will be led by Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo and Msgr Bosco Vivas. The demonstration is intended to protest the confinement of Father Luis Amado Pena, a victim of the Sandinist campaign against the Catholic Church.

According to the CEDRENIC communique, this demonstration represents support for Father Luis Amado Pena and the church's unavoidable prophetic mission to preach the salvation of Christ, in face of the Marxist campaign against the faith and its pastors being sponsored by the FSLN's totalitarianism through the so-called popular church.

CEDRENIC also called on the international press, the democratic countries' diplomatic corps and organizations that are headquartered in Managua to observe this important religious and civic demonstration closely, so as to be witnesses to what might occur and to prevent irrational actions by the FSLN.

[Words indistinct] it is feared that hordes may be launched against the religious demonstration, so that the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference and the democratic forces that are struggling against communism may be blamed for the resulting bloodshed.

Interior Ministry Communique

PA092243 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Interior Ministry Communique issued in Managua on 8 July]

[Text] The Interior Ministry reports to the Nicaraguan people that:

1. We have learned through various sources that the Managua Archdiocese directed by Msgr Obando y Bravo has decided to hold a political demonstration in support of the counterrevolutionary activities carried out by Father Amado Pena. This demonstration is scheduled to be held at 0930 on Monday.
2. The Voice of America, official spokesman of the U.S. Government, and UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, UPI, have been careful to report this action, describing it as the first anti-Sandinist demonstration in the 5 years of revolution.
3. On Friday, 6 July, Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez, interior minister, met with Msgr (Paul Gobel), representative of the Apostolic Nunciature, to tell him about this provocative attitude on the part of Msgr Obando and at the same time to request that he use his good offices to ensure that the Managua bishop gives up these plans.

4. The Nicaraguan Interior Ministry hereby fulfills its duty by informing our people about this new attempt to place the church in a position of confrontation with the Sandinist people's revolution, and holds Msgr Obando fully responsible for the consequences that might result from the policy that he is promoting.

Issued in Managua on 8 July. After 50 years, Sandino lives.

[Signed] Public Relations Department of the Interior Ministry

Obando y Bravo Comments

PAO92134 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2028 GMT 9 Jul 84

[By Filadelfo Martinez]

[Text] Managua, 9 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Managua Archbishop Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo today denied that "the church is meddling in politics," adding that such activity "is reserved for laymen."

At the end of a march held in protest of the government order preventing the free movement of Father Amado Pena, who is accused of being a "counterrevolutionary," Msgr Obando y Bravo said that "the church engages in opposition, but only opposition to sin and injustice."

Replying to journalists' questions in the national seminary building, Obando y Bravo said that both during the Somoquist regime and now, the church "has always been on the people's side."

The prelate charged that "there is hostility in the Sandinist communications media against the bishops and priests who support the hierarchy." He added that there have also been "profanations" by groups that are hostile to the church against religious events held in various parishes. Nevertheless, he said that today's demonstration was held only to support Father Pena, who "is being persecuted but is not alone."

Obando y Bravo explained that the march was agreed upon days ago during a meeting attended by more than 100 priests from the Managua Archdiocese, which also includes Masaya and Carazo Departments. "The organization of the march was publicly acknowledged and has not been a secret. However, it has indicated throughout that only priests would participate in it," Obando y Bravo, who is also vice president of the Episcopal Conference, added.

He said that if the priests had invited all of the country's Catholics, about 200,000 people would have participated. "We are grateful," Obando y Bravo added, "that some people, loyal to their pastors and at their own risk, accompanied us on this pilgrimage of prayer for Father Pena."

"This is not a political action. Rather, it is an act of coming to embrace Father Pena, who has not been abandoned by the Episcopal Conference," the archbishop added.

It was noted to Msgr Obando y Bravo that Interior Minister Tomas Borge had said that the archbishop was responsible for anything that might occur during the march. "The facts is," he replied, "that they always seek a target to destroy."

He added that even though nine bishops signed a pastoral letter, the Sandinists have always tried to make the people believe that "the pastoral letter was drawn up by Msgr Obando."

Spanish Priest Arrested

PA092236 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2201 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Managua, 9 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Immigration authorities have arrested Catholic priest Vicente Gaudeli, a Spaniard, today, church sources have revealed. The charges against him have not yet been revealed. Father Gaudeli is one of the 30 priests who took part today in a "march of support" for Father Amado Pena, who is accused of being a "counterrevolutionary." It was reported that the Spanish Embassy in Managua has already been apprised of the developments. Reliable sources added that Luis Cuervo, the Spanish ambassador in Nicaragua, will personally direct efforts "to safeguard" Father Gaudeli.

10 Foreign Priests Expelled

PA100313 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0117 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Managua, 9 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Managua's Archbishop Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo has reported that the Sandinist Government decreed the expulsion of ten foreign priests today. The priests whose residence permits have been canceled by immigration authorities are Francisco San Martin, Mario Madriz, Benito Laplante, Miguel Huerta, Vicente Caudeli, Santiago Anitua, Francisco Castel, Mario Fiandri, Benito Petito, and Jose Luis Monteros. Some of the 10 Catholic priests, who have been expelled from Nicaragua "for pursuing policies in opposition to the government," have left by air for San Jose, Costa Rica.

CSE'S ARGUELLO COMMENTS ON ELECTION ISSUES

AU091709 [Editorial Report] Vienna Domestic Service in German and Vienna Television Service in German on 6 July, and Vienna DIE PRESSE in German on 7 July, carry reports on statements made in Vienna by Dr Leonel Arguello Ramirez, member of the Supreme Election Council [CSE] of Nicaragua, as well as reports on his talks with Alois Mock, Austrian People's Party [OeVP] chairman and chairman of the International Democratic Union (IDU), and with Peter Jankowitsch, international secretary of the Socialist Party of Austria [SPOe].

Vienna Domestic Service at 1600 GMT on 6 July carries a 9-minute report by Franz Koestler containing recorded passages from an interview with Arguello in Vienna -- date not given -- in Spanish with superimposed German translation. Koestler states that Arguello is making a trip to Europe to seek international support for the elections planned by the Sandinists for 4 November, and that he asked both the SPOe and the OeVP to dispatch an observer to the elections. A similar invitation is to be extended in the near future to the Austrian Government through official channels, according to Koestler. He says that Arguello is confident that the Nicaraguan Government will make possible the elimination of the still existing obstacles for a free election campaign:

[Begin Arguello recording] We in the Supreme Election Council are of the opinion that the election campaign should take place in unrestricted freedom. We have requested the provisional government, above all, to abolish the currently existing state of emergency which restricts the freedom of assembly and of the press. We have received a first positive reply: The state of emergency has been prolonged only until 18 July, and we hope that it will not be proclaimed anew after that. [end recording]

Asked how the opposition, for example, Eden Pastora, could be included in the political process, and whether the Sandinists are ready to actually recognize the election outcome, Arguello replied:

[Begin Arguello recording] I want to say first of all that it is the will of the provisional government that these elections be held absolutely free. Even if they should lead to a change in power, the outcome is binding and must be recognized by everyone, including the government party. As far as Eden Pastora is concerned, I must say that as a judge (?in the Election Council) I have to abide by the laws of my country, and under the law, Pastora is a criminal and cannot participate in the political process. However, a political reconciliation is always possible. But this is not in my hands, it must take place at another level. [end recording]

Vienna Television Service at 1730 GMT on 6 July carries a 2-minute report on Arguello's visit and statements along similar lines, containing the following recorded reply -- in Spanish with superimposed German translation -- by Arguello to a question by Austrian television correspondent Robert Linninger about the freedom of the press in the election campaign:

[Begin Arguello recording] Yes, there will definitely be total freedom of the press in the country, because that is one of the guarantees to ensure for the citizens the freedom of opinion and the freedom of expression. [end recording]

Vienna DIE PRESSE on 7/8 July on page 2 carries a 300-word special report entitled "Mock Criticizes Nicaragua -- But a Chance for Democracy." The paper notes that before newsmen in Vienna on Friday 7 July, Arguello "expressed optimism that the elections would be held under the conditions of 'most far-reaching and total freedom' and that this would apply especially to the opposition." The paper also quotes Arguello's statements that he sees the role of the opposition in making "constructively critical attempts to resolve pending problems" and that "there must be no kind of censorship even after the elections."

PPSC NOMINATES CANDIDATES; TO REMAIN IN FPR

PA100241 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Yesterday the Popular Social Christian Party [PPSC] chose its candidates for president, vice president, and members of the national constituent assembly. It also reaffirmed its participation in the Patriotic Front of the Revolution [FPR]. This issue has been the subject of discussion in recent months; it has even been said that the PPSC would withdraw from the revolutionary alliance because some problems had emerged in the redefinition of the front. Nevertheless, PPSC Assistant Secretary Cesar Delgadillo confirmed today that his party has reaffirmed its participation in the FPR and has nominated its candidates. Here is Cesar Delgadillo with details:

[Begin Delgadillo recording] Yesterday we held a meeting of the expanded national directorate, which became an extraordinary congress with the participation of 75 leaders from throughout the country. We approved our government platform, which we will release at a press conference. We also approved the nomination of our candidates, the party's political line, and the reaffirmation of our participation in the FPR. We also let the congress know that we have opened 10 (?offices) throughout the country.

Companeros Mauricio Diaz Davila and Guillermo Mejia Silva were unanimously nominated as our presidential and vice presidential candidates. The candidates for the assembly include businessmen, small farmers, peasants, unionists, [word indistinct], workers, and peasants. [end recording]

U.S. ORGANIZATION SAID SLANDERING REVOLUTION

PA081902 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 30 Jun 84 p 2

["Panorama" column by Francisco Hernandez Segura: "Insolence in U.S. Diplomacy"]

[Excerpt] If some naive individual should believe that the maintenance of diplomatic relations between the United States and other countries responds to the principles of international law, he or she would be completely mistaken. We say this because the Reagan administration's diplomatic relations with Third World countries are marked by disrespect and the violation of the most elemental norms of independence and national sovereignty.

For instance, the Reagan administration has not broken off diplomatic relations with the Nicaraguan Government. However, it has committed state terrorism at the international level against our country. In line with this policy, it finances mercenaries commanded by the CIA. It decided to mine the waters of our maritime ports. It continues to violate our airspace, and its policy promotes destruction and death in our territory.

As if this were not enough to typify the brutal nature of the Reagan administration's treatment of the governments and peoples with which it maintains diplomatic relations, we find that an official organization operating in the U.S. Embassy in Managua actively participates in the Reagan administration's political and ideological campaign against our revolution.

The so-called "U.S. Information and Cultural Service" actively disseminates in our country slanders which, "elevated to the category of truths, are manipulated and disseminated by the Reagan administration's officials.

The above-mentioned "Cultural and Informative Service" distributes a "News Bulletin" that often carries speeches, articles, etc., containing the most varied slanders and attacks against our revolution and its leaders. The editions of 2 and 12 April and of Tuesday, 26 June 1984, prove this assertion.

VOICE OF SANDINO REPORTS ON JUNE FIGHTING

EPS Casualties, Clashes

PA090342 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 8 Jul 84

["Interim General Command" of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, Armed Forces War Bulletin issued in Sarapiquí, "free territory of Nicaragua," on 7 July]

[Text] The Interim General Command of the ARDE Armed Forces reports to the heroic Nicaraguan people and the world's friendly peoples that:

1. The Juan Alberto Zelaya Zelaya Column of the Sandino Revolutionary Front, continuing the war on totalitarianism and using our guerrilla warfare strategy, inflicted a total of 145 dead and [number indistinct] wounded on the pro-Soviet Sandinist People's Army [EPS] in June.

2. This heroic column was commanded by Companero Campo, Companero Zancudo, and Companero [name indistinct].

3. The places where the peasant insurrection waged battles with the Cuban-Soviet Army were (Guayaquil) and [name indistinct], in southern Zelaya; and (Colonia Las Naciones) and [name indistinct], in Nueva Guinea.

4. (?We lament) the heroic death of two companeros [passage indistinct] the fighting spirit that characterizes the real revolutionaries and Sandinists [word indistinct]. Today, tomorrow, and always we will die for the fatherland and the people, for the blue and white flag, and the red and black flag.

Without totalitarianism or a return to the past!

[Signed] Commander Ramon, interim commander of the ARDE Armed Forces.

Laviana Column Actions

PA100007 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 8 Jul 84

["Interim General Command" of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, Armed Forces War Bulletin issued in Sarapiquí, "free territory of Nicaragua," on (?7) July]

[Text] The Interim General Command of the ARDE Armed Forces reports to the heroic Nicaraguan people and the world's friendly peoples that:

1. The Sandino Revolutionary Front's Gaspar Garcia Laviana Column of the southwestern front operating in Rivas Department, continuing the war on communism and using our guerrilla warfare strategy, inflicted a total of 45 dead and many wounded in June.

2. The companeros who commanded this column are: [name indistinct], Danto Picapiedra, and [name indistinct].

3. The places where our peasant insurrection forces clashed with the Cuban-Soviet Army were [names indistinct], villages in the Rio San Juan area. [Words indistinct] our revolutionary forces captured (?several) members of the enemy interventionist Army. Their names were Eduardo Villalta Briceno, Carlos Alberto Rivera Jimenez, Jose Ramon Verajudo Trujillo, and Mario Jose Salazar Chinchilla. [words indistinct]

4. We recovered [words indistinct] rifles, [words indistinct] and two AK-47's with registration NOs 5846 and 4850. We sustained no casualties in these actions.

We, the ARDE combatants, can say, just as the man who inspires our struggle, Augusto Cesar Sandino, the general of free men, said, that our army is Nicaraguan, we are not mercenaries.

Long live the peasant insurrection [words indistinct] Eden Pastora!

Without totalitarianism or a return to the past!

[Signed] Commander Ramon, Interim Commander of the ARDE Armed Forces

MINISTRY DENIES ARRIVAL OF MIG'S FOR NICARAGUA

PA100216 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0202 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Havana, 9 Jul (DPA) -- Cuba categorically denied today that it has received 10 Soviet MiG planes for Nicaragua, but it said it does not question Nicaragua's right to receive any kind of armament for its defense. In a declaration issued in Havana, the Cuban Foreign Ministry said that the press reports disseminated in the United States about the alleged arrival of those planes for the Sandinist regime "are completely untrue." A U.S. newspaper reported that Cuba had received 10 MiG planes for Nicaragua but that it has refrained from delivering them so as not to provoke a U.S. reprisal.

"The Foreign Ministry states that those reports are completely untrue. We can state categorically and definitely that not a single MiG plane has arrived in Cuba for Nicaragua," the declaration stated.

"Nevertheless," it added, "the Cuban Government does not question Nicaragua's right to receive any kind of armament that it considers appropriate for the defense of its territory, given the current situation of a threat of aggression to which Nicaragua is being submitted."

COMMENTARY HAILS FMLN CERRON GRANDE ATTACK

PA100154 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Jul 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] A few days ago, the Salvadoran guerrillas carried out a large military operation that resulted in the occupation of the Cerron Grande Hydroelectric Dam. This operation proved that the guerrillas are capable of good timing and coordination, of gathering large concentrations of troops, and of pursuing an ongoing military initiative. Some 1,500 rebel troops participated in this operation, which in a matter of hours produced 500 Army casualties.

This rebel military maneuver involved three Salvadoran departments and served to confirm that the guerrillas are moving their theater of war toward the geographic center of El Salvador, where the regime's most important political, economic, and military objectives are located. The FMLN-FDR political-diplomatic commission has announced that the Cerron Grande operation is part of the guerrillas' ongoing offensive strategy.

Despite the modern night-surveillance systems used by the U.S. planes that fly every 30 minutes over the territory under guerrilla control, the FMLN rebels were able to concentrate a large number of troops, eliminate a battalion of 500 U.S.-trained men, and dismantle a defense system designed by U.S. advisers.

Western news agencies have noted that this is the largest rebel military operation since the occupation of the barracks at El Paraiso in December 1983. This has been part of the strategy of struggle pursued by the Salvadoran revolutionaries, who have improved their ability to mobilize and concentrate guerrilla units, have increased their firepower, and have demonstrated that there is excellent coordination among all of the organizations that compose the FMLN. It is important to point out that the guerrillas protected the civilian population in the Cerron Grande operation taking them to a nearby town so that they would not suffer attacks from the government's Air Force.

In addition, the guerrillas, as usual, respected the lives and welfare of their prisoners.

The guerrilla operation at Cerron Grande demonstrated, above everything else that the Salvadoran guerrillas continue to improve their organization and strength and that they have the military initiative. Despite this, the guerrillas have declared their willingness to establish a dialogue in order to find a political solution to the Central American conflict.

FDR'S UNGO REASSERTS WILLINGNESS FOR DIALOGUE

PA091815 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] FDR President Guillermo Ungo has reiterated his organization's and the FMLN's willingness to begin a dialogue with the Salvadoran Government without conditions in order to negotiate a solution to the internal conflict prevailing in that country. In a statement made to PRELA in Panama City, Ungo insisted that the dialogue must take place on Salvadoran territory, adding that the FMLN-FDR are willing to discuss all of the aspects that might lead to fundamental agreements, including a cease-fire. We are proposing a negotiated solution and, as long as this is rejected, we will advance towards a military victory, the Salvadoran revolutionary leader pointed out.

VENEZUELAN ON CUBAN ROLE IN C. AMERICAN TALKS

PA090248 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Ruben Carpio, chairman of the Venezuelan Senate's Foreign Policy Committee, has said that it is only natural that Cuba be included in the Central American peace negotiations. Carpio has thus joined the majority of Venezuelans who reject the U.S. Government's desire to exclude Cuba from the negotiations to achieve detente in Central America. The U.S. attitude, which is seen by political circles in Caracas as a clear desire to sow discord among the region's peoples, has been categorically rejected in Venezuela and is described as a policy that attacks the Contadora Group's initiatives.

GDR'S WILLI STOPH AWARDED ORDER OF JOSE MARTI

FL091534 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1208 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] The Council of State of the Republic of Cuba has awarded to Willi Stoph, member of Germany's Socialist Unity Party Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Jose Marti Order on the occasion of his 79th birthday. In addition, the official note states that the medal will be presented to Willi Stoph in a solemn ceremony at a future date. The Jose Marti Order is awarded to Willi Stoph in recognition of his friendship and solidarity with the Cuban revolution. Document No 318 awarding the medal is signed by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba.

GDR EDUCATION MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

FL091909 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] GDR Education Minister Margot Honecker has arrived in Cuba after an official visit to Nicaragua, where she signed a cooperation agreement in the field of education with Nicaragua's education minister.

Jose Ramon Fernandez, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and minister of education, was at Havana's Jose Marti International Airport to meet her. Margot Honecker toured the Jose Marti Pioneer Camp in Tarara, where she attended the opening of summer activities at the Pioneer installation.

PEREZ GONZALEZ MEETS WITH GOSPLAN OFFICIAL

FL100056 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Humberto Perez Gonzalez, alternate member of the Politburo and president of the Central Planning Board, this morning received Petr Andreyevich Paskar, first deputy chairman of the Gosplan, the Soviet economic planning organization, and director of that nation's national food program.

The objective of the meeting is to discuss and analyze perspectives and new ways of planning for food needs in the two countries during 1986-90. Also present were Konstantin Katushev, Soviet ambassador to Cuba, and Boris (Chekolev), permanent Gosplan representative in Cuba.

PROTESTS CONTINUE IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PA090258 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Popular protests have continued for the 2d consecutive day in the Dominican Republic against the government's decision to raise fuel prices. This is a prerequisite demanded by the IMF before granting a new loan to the Caribbean country.

An unspecified number of people have been detained and beaten by the police, who repressed a demonstration in Santo Domingo.

Some 25,000 gathered at the Quisqueya stadium in northern Santo Domingo to reject the government's economic policy, particularly the authorities' decision to resume negotiations with the IMF.

In April, the Dominican Republic was the scene of vigorous popular protests against price hikes for food and medicine. These demonstrations were brutally repressed by the police, leaving about 100 dead.

GUATEMALA'S PDC, UCN WIN MAJORITY IN ASSEMBLY

PA082020 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] and Union of the National Center [UCN] in Guatemala have gained 22 seats each in the elections to choose the 88 deputies of the constituent assembly. During the elections, which were held throughout the country on 1 July, there were many blank votes and large military deployments at the electoral centers.

The null votes represented nearly 30 percent of the total. The Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity, URNG, did not participate in the elections, saying that they were a maneuver by the military regime and the United States to improve Guatemala's deteriorated image abroad. Military repression in recent years has inflicted more than 30,000 deaths in the country.

GUATEMALAN RIGHTS COMMISSION ON PRISONERS

PA090250 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Excerpt] The Guatemalan Human Rights Commission filed 246 habeas corpus documents with the Guatemalan Supreme Court last week, asking the authorities to establish the whereabouts of these prisoners and order their immediate release. With these additional requests, the Human Rights Commission has now presented a total of 481 such documents, without receiving a positive reply from the Guatemalan regime to date.

EL SALVADOR'S FMLN DENIES PURCHASE OF SAM'S

PA080051 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Radio Venceremos, the FMLN's official radio, has denied reports published by some newspapers on the rebels' alleged purchase of SAM-7 anti-aircraft missiles.

Neither the FMLN nor the FDR have claimed to have this kind of missile, Radio Venceremos reported. These reports fall within the propaganda campaign unleashed by the U.S. government as an excuse to accelerate the U.S. military escalation in Central America, the radio added.

Similar charges were made on Thursday during a press conference held by Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte and U.S. Roving Ambassador Harry Shlaudeman, who also referred to the alleged participation of foreign forces in training and supporting the guerrillas.

Meanwhile, guerrilla sappers destroyed several power posts along the northern highway, leaving Chalatenango Department and part of San Salvador without electricity. Another guerrilla unit attacked a group of soldiers guarding the bridge over the Nahualape River, also located on the northern highway.

SALVADORAN BISHOP DECRIES 'ARBITRARY' USE OF JUSTICE

PA091852 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Several clashes occurred during the weekend in El Salvador. The Army suffered 70 casualties, including dead and wounded, in San Miguel Department.

In his Sunday homily, Auxiliary Bishop Gregorio Rosas Chavez denounced the arbitrary application of Salvadoran justice, especially with regard to poor people and political prisoners. It was also reported that eight U.S. Congressmen arrived in El Salvador to investigate how U.S. aid to that Central American country's regime is being used.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA EXPECTS PASTORAL LETTER

PA032054 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government junta, has said in Managua that the Episcopal Conference is preparing a pastoral letter to discredit the elections that are scheduled to take place on 4 November.

In a conversation with 200 members of the U.S. Permanent Christian Action Movement For Peace, Ortega said that it would not be unusual for the bishops to issue such a document, inasmuch as the U.S. Government would like to prevent elections in Nicaragua and uses its Nicaraguan accomplices to this end.

NICARAGUA MINISTRY NOTE ON MARCH TO SUPPORT PRIEST

PA091908 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan Interior Ministry will hold Managua Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo responsible for the consequences which might derive from the political march that has been organized for today by the Catholic church in support of the priest Luis Amado Pena, who is involved in counterrevolutionary activities.

A press note issued by the Interior Ministry points out that the Voice of America, the official voice of the U.S. Government, and the imperialist news agency UPI have described the march as the first anti-Sandinist demonstration to take place in Managua during 5 years of revolution.

The march has also been joined by Nicaraguan political parties that oppose the revolutionary process.

Likewise, Lenin Cerna, official in charge of state security, said in Managua that the CIA is preparing an attack against Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. Cerna said that the aim of this attack is to make the world believe that grave discrepancies exist between the nine commanders who comprise the FSLN National Directorate.

PERUVIAN TROOPS BEGIN TO MOBILIZE IN AYACUCHO

PA090431 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] It has been reported from Lima that the political-military command of the Peruvian region that is under a state of emergency, headquartered in the Ayacucho departmental capital, has begun to mobilize troops in preparation for a new counter-insurgency operation.

Journalists have been forbidden to enter the area of operations. Media reports indicate that the Huamanguilla and Chiara regions of Ayacucho Department have been completely occupied by marines, declared a military zone, and closed to entry or departure by civilians. It has also been reported that alleged members of Shining Path attacked a police garrison in Huamanguilla, Ayacucho Department, last Saturday, killing six policemen.

BOLIVIAN LABOR FEDERATION CONCLUDES STRIKE

PA092015 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] The Bolivian Labor Federation, COB, has concluded the strike it began last Thursday demanding the compliance of agreements signed with the government last May. The Bolivian workers organization has accepted the counterproposal presented by Hernan Siles Zuazo's government and reached an agreement which satisfies the workers' demands.

The government's counterproposal, which was presented to union leaders last Sunday, includes seven points. They were all accepted by the COB. The points include instructions to the Central Bank regarding the nonpayment of the country's external debt to international banks, and a pledge to no longer allot the equivalent of 25 percent of Bolivian exports to pay debts contracted abroad by the government. Regarding to pay debts contracted abroad by the government. Regarding the problem of prices, the Bolivian Government has pledged to freeze the prices of the seven basic staples.

Meanwhile, investigations continue regarding the aborted coup d'etat in Bolivia. Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata has reported that they have still not been able to completely destroy the self-styled lodge Covenant for the Fatherland, which sought to oust Siles Zuazo's government. Bolivian officials have ratified National Police Commander General Mario Rada Fernandez in his post, thus denying rumors on his alleged replacement. Alvarez Plata asserted that neither the police nor the Army were involved in last week's subversive events, except for certain members of those corps and they have been arraigned before court.

CHILEAN COMMUNIST LEADERS CHARGE EXCLUSION

PA080238 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Leaders of the Communist Party of Chile have addressed an open letter to all of the country's democratic parties and social organizations, charging that the government is planning to exclude the Communist party from the political parties law.

In their letter, the Chilean communist leaders say that they realize that there are differences among the existing political groups, but add that this does not change the fact that Chile urgently needs a democratic government.

Meanwhile, in Santiago, the People's Democratic Movement has announced that the military regime will unleash another of its repressive operations against opposition leaders in the next few days.

(Ociel Nunez), a leader of the People's Democratic Movement, said that opposition leaders, particularly those of the People's Democratic Movement, will be arrested over the weekend and on subsequent days.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO LEAVE SEYCHELLES -- Seychelles President France Albert Rene has met with Roberto Valdes, Cuba's ambassador to this country, who is ending his tenure there. Seychelles is a non-aligned nation with a foreign policy of supporting national liberation movements and government self determination. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1807 GMT 30 Jun 84 FL]

AGREEMENT TO FINANCE NIZAITO II SIGNED WITH FRG

FL032126 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 28 Jun pp 1, 14

[By Tulio Navarrete]

[Text] The Dominican Republic and the FRG Governments yesterday signed a financial cooperation agreement for DM20 million for construction of the Nizaito II hydroelectric station and other energy projects. One of the reasons given for the agreement is "the spirit of friendly relations" that exist between the two countries.

The agreement was signed at noon yesterday by Secretary of State for Foreign Relations Jose Augusto Vega Imbert and FRG Ambassador Ulrich Schoening at a ceremony held in the Foreign Ministry.

The agreement states that the FRG Government grants the Dominican Government the possibility of obtaining from the Construction Credit Institute a loan of DM9.7 million for the Nizaito II project. In addition, the Dominican Government can obtain loans totaling DM10.3 million for other projects to be chosen, with preference given to the energy sector.

Vega Imbert stressed the importance of the agreement, saying that it is "an important milestone in the spirit of friendly relations between the two countries."

He said that the Nizaito II project will be of great benefit to Barahona Province and will be built in the municipality of Paraiso to take advantage of a 160-meter waterfall. The plant capacity will be 4,000 kilowatt-hours and its yearly production capacity will be 28 million kilowatt-hours. This project will cost a total of DM17 million and is scheduled for completion in 1986, when it will be incorporated into the CDE [expansion unknown] network, according to a statement by Vega Imbert, who added that the system will provide electricity to several communities in the area and create jobs for the unemployed. He said that an agreement exists between the National Institute of Water Resources [INDRHI] and the CDE to coordinate operation and maintenance work during the construction stage.

Ambassador Schoening referred to what he described as "a difficult period worldwide for economic relations," and stressed the importance of signing an agreement of this type.

VENEZUELAN FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS 5-DAY VISIT

PA070027 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Venezuelan Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul is in the Dominican Republic where he will stay for 5 days. Morales Paul will meet with President Salvador Jorge Blanco and Foreign Minister Jose Augusto Vega during his visit.

On Monday, 9 July, Morales Paul will attend the opening session of the meeting of presidents of commissions that are planning the celebrations of the fifth centennial of the discovery of America.

PATRIOTIC UNION SEEKS BREAK WITH IMF

FL061544 Santo Domingo Radio Popular in Spanish 0930 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Excerpt] The Patriotic Union [Union Patriotica] party has announced that it will hold a march on 8 July to demand that the government break with the IMF and to protest the repression being carried out against Dominican leftist groups. The march will begin at 1000 and go through various sections of the northern part of Santo Domingo.

CARICOM SUMMIT CONCLUDES, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Agenda Completed

FL061626 Bridgetown CANA in English 1511 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Nassau, Bahamas, July 6, CANA -- Caribbean Community (Caricom) leaders meeting here could end their fifth summit a day ahead of schedule, Lucia Prime Minister John Compton said today. The conference which opened Wednesday was due to close tomorrow but Compton said the agenda could well be completed by tonight. "All the matters before us are being dealt with expeditiously, and are now before the various committees which are putting on the final touches," the prime minister said. "So that by this afternoon or tonight you could get your communique with all the issues adequately dealt with." The heads of government were to meet in caucus this morning, and had planned a plenary for later in the day, he added.

"Anybody who expected a bust-up following Trinidad's clear placing of its concerns on the table and recriminations over Grenada would have been disappointed," Compton said.

The revival of intraregional trade, slowed over the past 18 months because of the collapse of its financing mechanism, the Caricom Multilateral Clearing Facility (CMCF), and protectionist measures in the face of declines in national economies was always the major agenda for the leaders.

The divisive issue of the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada was pushed onto the backburner by the crucial nature of the trade matter and forthright statement by Trinidad and Tobago's prime minister, George Chambers, declaring that Port-of-Spain had done more than its share for the community without concomitant benefits or appreciation. Port-of-Spain, Caricom's strongest economy, has received the brunt of criticisms for the imposition of restrictive trade measures, following the slowdown of its oil-based economy following the boom of the 1970's.

However, Trinidad and Tobago is willing to remove its worrying licensing regime in exchange for firm assurances that it will be able to increase its sale of products in the region. A compromise package that will include a list of items which will have common regional protection by increasing tariffs on such goods from extraregional sources, as well as a raising of value added requirement for products from Caricom's lesser developed countries (LDC's), is to be sent to the heads of government by their trade ministers for ratification.

The other major plank of the programme for resuscitating intraregional trade is a mechanism for the relaunching of the CMCF, which was suspended a year ago after it bust its U.S. 100 million dollar ceiling. This was mainly because Guyana was unable to clear its 90 million dollar debt to the facility, which under the scheme was to be retired every six months. Most of the money was owed to Barbados (U.S. 60 million dollars) and Trinidad and Tobago. The compromise being worked out by officials here is for Guyana to pay some of its debts upfront and providing security for the rest. "The precise figures are being refined and the heads of government will today have something from their officials and finance ministers to ratify," top level sources said.

Leaders Depart

FL071516 Bridgetown CANA in English 0044 GMT 7 Jul 84

[By Trevor Simpson]

[Text] Nassau, Bahamas, July 6, CANA -- Government leaders from the English-speaking Caribbean began leaving for home tonight amid indications that their four-day summit here would end a day early with substantial agreement on key issues which had threatened to disrupt the meeting.

If one was to take a cue from the opening (ceremony, one would have expected) it was going to be a dragged-out, knock-down fight. "In fact it has been the complete opposite," declared conference chairman Bahamas Prime Minister Sir Lynden Pindling after the final caucus session. "I think it is one of the best meetings. There was a lot of frank open exchange, perhaps more than we ever had before," said Dominica counterpart Eugenia Charles, one of three leaders flying out early.

The end of conference Nassau Declaration is expected to reflect broad agreement among the Caribbean Commonmarket countries on measures to end dissension among them over a serious downturn in intraregional trade in the last 18 months.

Miss Charles confirmed that as a result of lengthy negotiations, essentially at the level of the trade ministers, Trinidad and Tobago now seemed willing to gradually remove controversial protectionist measures, provided common market partners honoured a commitment to purchase more of Port-of-Spain's goods. In the compromise, the Windwards and Leewards have agreed to a Trinidad and Tobago demand for an increase from 20 to 30 per cent in the value requirement for goods from these lesser developed countries (LDS'S) to qualify for duty free treatment in the Caricom trade regime. Port-of-Spain had contended that the lower value added level had permitted the islands to, with minimal processing, pass off foreign goods as made in Caricom.

Trinidad and Tobago sources said the country had extracted from its partners a firm commitment that they will wherever possible increase their purchases from the twin island Republic. Trinidad would monitor this pledge before removing its import licensing regime.

Port-of-Spain is Caricom's strongest market. Predictably its import curbs imposed to counter a slowdown on its oil-based economy triggered a reduction in intraregional trade and an outcry from other states. But at the official opening of the summit here Wednesday Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister George Chambers, in a speech that shocked his participating counterparts, declared bluntly that Port-of-Spain had had enough vilification and was now reassessing the costs and benefits of regional integration. Despite the tough opening talk, conference sources said the discussions were frank but cordial.

The trade package that emerged was approved today by the Caricom leaders. It includes a plan to put higher taxes on a specified list of foreign goods to protect the equivalent items that are produced in Caricom. This is considered a vital component in the strategy for giving preference to regional goods and pushing intra-Caricom trade back to the E.C. 1.5 billion dollars (one E.C. dollar; 37 cents U.S.) level of 1982. Last year's decline was 200 million E.C. dollars.

The other main plank of the strategy for increasing trade levels is the refloating of the Caricom Multilateral Clearing Facility (CMCF), an important intraregional trade support mechanism which collapsed last year under Guyana's heavy indebtedness. The heads have agreed in principle that probably half of Guyana's near 100-million-dollar (U.S.) debt is to be converted into medium- and long-term loans to Georgetown by mainly Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago, to whom Guyana owes the largest sums under the CMCF.

A committee of central bankers, finance ministry officials, and Caricom Secretariat technocrats is to work out the details of the arrangement by September 15. But Barbados said today it was seeking a cash payment as well from Georgetown as part of the package. "It is an essential part of Barbados' position that we must be paid some cash to settle some of our arrears and therefore I have conditioned Barbados' final acceptance of the CMCF package on the injection of some cash into the facility," Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams said. Guyana owes Barbados more than 50 million dollars (U.S.) under the CMCF.

The communique, expected to be issued tomorrow, will announce, among other things, that:

Suriname, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic will be accorded observer status at Caricom ministerial meetings dealing with agriculture, education, and labour;

A technical group is to study the implementation of a cooperation programme, especially in the field of trade, with Haiti;

The Caricom Secretariat, in consultation with member states, is being asked to study the rule requiring unanimity of decisionmaking among all 13 countries. The move is aimed at simplifying the decisionmaking process, with the possible introduction of an alternative voting procedure, except in matters relating to treaty amendments, admission, suspension, or expulsion of new members.

Moves will be made to ensure that the particular needs of Caricom countries are reflected in a current Commonwealth study on the security problems and fears of small estates.

The Caricom Secretariat, in consultation with the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, will look into the feasibility of Caricom countries organising a single team for the Olympics starting in 1988.

That Barbados had agreed to host next year's Caricom summit.

Agreement on Focal Issues

FLO91342 Bridgetown CANA in English 0430 GMT 8 Jul 84

[By Trevor Simpson]

[Text] Nassau, Bahamas, July 7, CANA -- Caribbean Community (Caricom) leaders ended a four-day summit here tonight, their communique reflecting broad agreement on knotty financial and economic issues that were the focus of the conference.

Central to the outcome of the meeting was agreement on a package of (?goals) for increasing trade among the 12 Caribbean common market countries, in the face of a downturn which has had serious implications for factory jobs and foreign exchange earnings.

The communique did not spell out the details of the agreement. It called for removal of protectionist policies, raising the tariffs on a specified list of foreign goods to protect similar products made in Caricom and, in the case of the Windwards and Leewards, a hike from 20 to 30 per cent in the value added requirement for their goods to qualify for duty free treatment under the common market regime. The package is to go into effect by January 1 next year.

The leaders committed themselves to reviving the suspended Caricom Multilateral Clearing Facility (CMCF) -- key credit mechanism for intraregional trade -- and agreed that a committee would work out the details.

The leaders also issued "The Nassau Understanding", so-called after the Bahamas capital, a document spelling out a range of economic objectives agreed on for Caricom. The communique said there was agreement that Caricom agriculture, education, and labour ministers would be invited to grant observer status to Haiti and the Dominican Republic at their respective conferences. Ministers of education and agriculture would be similarly invited in the case of Suriname. The Caricom leaders endorsed a proposal to seek closer trading ties with the three non-English speaking Caribbean states. Technical groups are to study the design and implementation of a programme of cooperation with the three countries.

The security of small states continue to be threatened, the heads said, and they agreed to identify and document the various forms of such threats to Caricom members.

According to the communique satisfactory progress is being made toward attainment of the target dates for implementation of plans to decentralise the University of the West Indies (UWI) -- August 1 for the financial arrangements and October 1 for the academic elements.

The Caricom Secretariat is to study the community's decisionmaking process to determine whether majority voting could be used in place of the unanimity now required under the treaty which some members found unwieldy. Any change in voting procedure, the communique said, would exclude matters relating to admission of new members, suspension, or expulsions.

Eleven of the 13 heads attended the summit. Under the unanimity rule the decisions of the meeting will require the concurrence of the two absent member states, St Vincent and the Grenadines and Montserrat.

At news conferences yesterday and again today, several of the heads hailed the outcome of the conference as a significant achievement for member states, whose often conflicting economic policies, including exchange rate changes and import curbs, had threatened the viability of the regional integration movement. Seven of the countries represented at the summit today signed an intergovernmental agreement committing them to wide-ranging cooperation in air transportation, particularly by state-owned national airlines.

Barbados has agreed to host the next summit in the first week of July 1985.

Program To Revitalize Trade

PA081802 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0835 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Nassau, 8 Jul (LATIN-REUTER) -- Leaders of the 13 nations which comprise the Caribbean common market, Caricom, set aside their differences regarding last year's invasion of Grenada during their fifth summit conference and agreed to revitalize regional commerce and adopt structural adjustments for their economies.

In a communique disclosed 6 hours after the conference concluded yesterday, the Caribbean heads of state said that they had "agreed to start an immediate and urgent program which seeks to achieve a visible recovery and increase of interregional commerce." The communique said that the Caribbean heads of state had agreed to adopt the necessary instruments to overcome their economies' stalemate through the measures suggested by the Caribbean Development Bank, CDB.

However, yesterday's agreement -- which was called the Consensus of Nassau -- said that structural readjustments will be carried out based on the understanding that each country must issue and carry out its own program so that it represents the most appropriate one for their particular circumstances and goals.

Regarding regional trade, which dropped due to an evident recession 18 months ago, the communique urged members to reduce tax barriers, resist the tendency to adopt new protectionist measures, and work jointly using exports manufactured by developing countries.

The participants also stated their concern over the external debt crisis, pointing out that the problem must be urgently solved by the international community so that developing countries may participate in the economic recovery. They urged the IMF to extend by 5 years the period for economic adjustments and asked the World Bank to increase its credit lines. They also demanded that commercial banks prepare significant programs to restructure their debts in the short term and asked creditor countries to increase the volume of commercial credits.

In a veiled reference to last year's invasion of Grenada -- which ousted a Marxist government that had taken over after a bloody coup d'etat -- the communique said threats against world peace must be minimized "through a universal respect for sovereignty, integrity, nonintervention, and nonuse of force." Some of the Caricom countries participated in the invasion while others opposed it.

The communique also asserted its support of "the position adopted by Belize" in its efforts to achieve a solution of its territorial dispute with Guatemala. It also highlighted Venezuela's position of not resorting to force in its territorial claim over Guyana.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CLOSE TO AGREEMENT

FL061452 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] At the Caricom summit meeting in Nassau, the chairman of the group's trade ministers says the Council of Ministers is close to an agreement that would revive regional trade and increase commercial exchange between common market members.

Two proposals on the table include a list of 26 regionally-made products for which the 12 common market states would provide special protection against competition from goods now imported from abroad. The list includes items ranging from biscuits to automobile parts that are produced in all the member states at prices that are competitive with third country imports.

The Caricom summit winds up today.

GRENADASCOON SENDS 4 JULY MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT REAGAN

FLO52050 Bridgetown CANA in English 1820 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, July 5, CANA -- Grenada's Governor General Sir Paul Scoon has sent a congratulatory message to President Reagan on the 208th anniversary of American independence. The occasion was observed yesterday. The message read: "On behalf of the Government and people of Grenada and on my own behalf, I wish to extend to you and the people of the United States heartiest congratulations and best wishes as you celebrate the 208th anniversary of your independence."

"I pray that the cordial relationship which exists between our two countries which has been so vividly reaffirmed in recent months would long continue, and that we can work together for lasting world peace."

A U.S.-led multinational force intervened in Grenada last October following the murder of leftist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and half his cabinet in a military coup -- the culmination of a bitter feud between a moderate and a radical faction within the ruling New Jewel Movement (NJM).

GOVERNOR GENERAL CALLS FOR UNITY AT RALLY

FLO41852 Bridgetown CANA in English 1540 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Excerpt] St George's, Grenada, July 4, CANA -- Governor General Sir Paul Scoon called on countrymen to be guided by thoughts of reconciliation, forgiveness, and reconstruction as the island recovers from last October's political turmoil. Scoon made his remarks at a Catholic youth rally. He spoke of his encouragement at the "growing national consciousness" among Grenadian youths. He urged his audience to stay away from "evil and ambitious men" who eschew God. "We are a people of God... and for us in Grenada, there can be no alternative to our Christian way of life."

The governor general also called on the youths to remember "our young men and women" who were awarded scholarships by the deposed left-wing People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) to pursue studies in countries which, he said, did not believe in God. This is a reference to Grenadians now attending universities and colleges in Cuba, the Soviet Union, East Germany, Bulgaria, and other Soviet bloc countries.

Scoon said Grenada was in dire need of charting a clear pathway for unity and reconciliation since the October 19 bloody military coup in which PRG Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and half his cabinet were killed and the subsequent U.S.-led invasion.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLESCABINET ADVISER ANTICIPATES FORMING NEW CABINET

FLO51148 Hilversum International Service in English 1000 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] The cabinet adviser in the Netherlands Antilles, Dr Claude (Wate), has said in an interview with Radio Netherlands that he anticipates results in the formation of a new cabinet in the near future. On Wednesday, Dr (Wate) traveled from St Martin to Curacao for talks with Governor Romer. The discussion concerned the question of whether a new Antillean Government could expect overwhelming support or an acceptable majority.

ECUADORFEBRES ON U.S. TRIP, ECONOMIC RECOVERY

PA081433 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Ecuadoran President-elect Leon Febres Cordero arrived in Guayaquil yesterday at 1700 from the United States, where he carried out a large program of activities, including meetings with U.S. officials. Febres Cordero issued a short press statement and immediately led a motorcade through the main streets of the city. During an informal meeting with the press -- a scheduled press conference was cancelled -- Febres Cordero was visibly tired but said he hoped to achieve better conditions for the renegotiation of our external debt. He reiterated his hopes for Ecuador's future and asserted: We will find the way to the country's economic recovery.

He also said that he expected positive results from his trip, which was made basically to recover our creditors' trust in Ecuador. He added that Ecuador is a dignified country and does not need any country's protection. The country must develop by its own efforts, with other countries' understanding. Lastly, he expressed his satisfaction at being back, saying: There is nothing so pleasing as being back home.

PANAMANORIEGA REPORTEDLY ARRESTED MELO IN PARIS

PA091717 Panama City QUIUBO in Spanish 7-14 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] According to an unconfirmed report, [Colonel Julian Melo Borbua], the former member of the [National Defense Forces, FDN] General Staff was arrested while accompanying General Manuel Noriega on his European tour. The attorney general told newsmen that all he knew was that former Colonel Melo Borbua "was under arrest when he arrived in Panama from abroad." Nevertheless, QUIUBO has learned from a diplomatic source that Noriega himself placed Melo under arrest in Paris when he learned of a meeting that Melo had held in Panama with a group of Columbian drug traffickers at which there had apparently been talk of "staging a coup" against the incumbent FDN commanders. According to the report, Melo returned to Panama via Miami in the custody of Colonels Mina, Justines, and Purcell, and was placed under "house arrest" at his residence in Las Cumbres.

VENEZUELAMINISTER HERNANDEZ DISCUSSES OIL POLICY IN VIENNA

PA100315 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Energy and Mines Minister Arturo Hernandez Grisanti said on Friday that Venezuela will not apply any pressure to effect an increase in oil production quotas. He made this statement in Vienna, Austria, where OPEC will begin a meeting tomorrow. Hernandez Grisanti added that his country will make every effort to keep the oil market stable. He also said that he has held informal talks with oil-producing countries that are not OPEC members and that have been producing excessively and flooding the market. We hope they can control their production and help to maintain market conditions that are favorable to all producers, Hernandez Grisanti concluded.